The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 828.---Vol. XXI.] LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1851. [Price 6d.

IMPORTANT to MINING GENTLEMEN.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a very extensive PLOT of MINING GROUND, 10 miles in length and 4 in width: 21 years' lease, of which nearly 20 years remain unexpired, at a good duty. Several mines of lead ore have been found in the ground, which are very likely to be productive; they are situate in the manor of Bainbridge, in Wensleydale, Yorkshire.—Application may be made to John Grime, Esq., of Leyburn, near Bedale; or personally to Mr. Edmund Peacock, Redmire, who will show the ground, and give all information about it. 1

TYMAWR COLLIERY, NEWBRIDGE, Glamorganshire. —TO BE LET, upon a minimum rent of £150 per annum, or 6d. per ton gale-age, and immediate possession given, TYMAWR COLLIERY, on the Rhonda Branch of the Taff Vale Railway, having a siding, with tips and screens, within 150 yards of the pit's mouth. There are two veins of coal already opened to—viz., the Gelly Whion and Cymmer Veins, and the pit sunk 76 yards below these, to within a short distance of the Dinas Vein, celebrated for its very superior gas and coking qualities, and which may now be reached by a very moderate further outlay. 2

The PLANT, which is of the most substantial description, and nearly new, to be taken at a valuation, consists of a first-rate horizontal 18-inch cylinder engine, 45-feet cylindrical boiler, 8-inch force pump, and 6-inch lift pump, with T-bobs and gearing, flat winding chains, pit framing, 70 tram waggons, 30 rolleys, tramplates, 40 sets of colliers' tools, smiths' and carpenters' tools, &c.

To view the property apply to Mr. Aaron Crosfield, Tymawr-house; and for further particulars apply to Mr. R. M. Toogood, auctioneer and appraiser, Newport, Monmouthshire; E. M. Miller, Esq., official assignee, 19, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol; Messrs. James, solicitors, Merthyr Tydvil; or Mr. Wm. Bevan, solicitor, Bristol.

WALL'S-END COLLIERY.—TO BE LET, and entered upon on or after the 28th day of September next, for such a term of years as may be agreed upon, all that CURRENT-GOING COLLIERY, well-known by the name of WALL'S-END COLLIERY, at present held by Messrs. Archbold and partners, under lease from the Dean and Chapter of Durham, comprising the COAL MINES under the whole of the lands belonging to the said Dean and Chapter, in the township of WALL'S-END, in the county of NORTHUMBERLAND. 3

The Low Main Seam, which has been sunk to at a depth of 22 fathoms below the Bensham Seam, and the Beaumont Seam, which has been bored to at a further depth of 23 fathoms, remain untouched throughout the Royalty. The Low Main Seam, in the royalty next adjoining, is of good quality, and is worked for gas purposes.

The Bensham Seam supplies the vend of the existing colliery. The colliery is contiguous to, and has shipping berths on, the River Tyne.

Plans of the workings of the colliery, and further particulars, may be known on application to Mr. E. F. Boyd, Urpeth Colliery, near Chester-le-street; or at the offices of the Registrar of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, 28, South Bailey, Durham.

Durham, July 2, 1851.

TO BE LET, for any term of years the taker may desire, a SLATE QUARRY, at WELLTOWN, within a mile of the Harbour of Boscastle, now in the occupation of Mr. Avery, of Boscastle, the proprietor, to whom applications may be made.—Boscastle, May 19, 1851. 4

STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, via EGYPT.—Regular MONTHLY MAIL (steam conveyance) for PASSENGERS and LIGHT GOODS to CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG. 5

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for the ABOVE PORTS by their steamers—starting from Southampton on the 20th of every month; and from Suez on or about the 10th of the month.

BOMBAY.—Passengers for Bombay can proceed by this company's steamers of the 29th of the month, to Malta, thence to Alexandria by her Majesty's steamers, and from Suez by the Honourable East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—Malta—On the 20th and 29th of every month. Constantinople—On the 29th of the month. Alexandria—On the 20th of the month.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th 17th, and 27th of the month.

For plans of the vessels, rates of passage-money, and to secure passages and ship cargo, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

STIRLING'S PATENTS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN IRON.—1. TOUGHENED CAST-IRON, which is double the strength of ordinary cast-iron, and only 10s. to 12s. per ton extra.

2. ANTI-LAMINATING IRON, for RAILS and TIRES, &c., at an extra price of from 7s. 6d. to 10s. per ton. Also IMPROVEMENTS in the MAKING of WROUGHT-IRON—saving one process to the manufacturer.

The following Iron Manufacturers are duly LICENSED to MAKE the IRON:— 6

Messrs. BAIRDS'	Gartsherrie, Glasgow.
The CLYDE IRON COMPANY	ditto ditto
The FIRTH IRON COMPANY	ditto ditto
The HERSLEY COMPANY	Tipton, Staffordshire.
Messrs. LLOYDS, FOSTER, & CO.	Wodnesbury.
Mr. JOHN WILSON	Dundyvan, Glasgow.

AGENTS.

Messrs. W. & J. H. JOHNSON, 166, Buchanan-street, Glasgow, and 20, St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the agents; or to Mr. JEE, civil engineer, No. 6, John-street, Adelphi, London.

STIRLING'S PATENT ALLOYS.—RAILWAY CAR-RIAGE BEARINGS, MILL BRASSES, and all DESCRIPTIONS of CASTINGS, are MANUFACTURED by ALFRED BARRETT, Bishopsgate Foundry, Skinner-street, SOLE LICENSEE FOR LONDON. 7

BELLS of very superior quality (Stirling's Patent) are also SUPPLIED.

TO THE MINING AND SHIPPING INTERESTS.

WIRE AND HEMP ROPES,—MANUFACTURED under PATENT GRANTED TO JAMES B. WILSON,
HAYDOCK ROPE-WORKS, NEAR WARRINGTON. 8

Applicable to SHIPPING, INCLINED PLANES, MINES, COLLIERIES, &c.; as also to WIRE CABLES for SUBMARINE, OVERLAND, and UNDERLAND TELEGRAPHS.

Sizes, with comparative weights and strength, as also price per cwt. or fathom, may be obtained on application to the patentee.

All sizes of wire strands, railway signal lines, flat and round copper rope, lightning conductors, window sash lines, &c.—Warrington, July 5, 1851.

CALLINGTON MINES COMPANY.
SALVADOR HOUSE, LONDON, July 2, 1851.

At a QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in this company, held this day,

RICHARD HODGSON, Esq., in the chair,

The reports and accounts having been read, it was— 9

Resolved,—That the reports and accounts now read be received, adopted, and entered in the company's cost and transfer-book.—Carried unanimously.

Resolved,—That the directors be, and are hereby, recommended to make a call of £1 per share as early as possible, with a view to the speedy liquidation of the debt.—Carried unanimously.

Resolved,—That the future supplies of stores for the Callington Mines be open to competition by tender.—Carried unanimously.

Resolved,—That the vote of the best thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. P. N. Johnson, for his great attention to the interests of the shareholders, as the visiting manager of the mine.—Carried unanimously.

Resolved,—That this meeting having the fullest confidence in Mr. P. N. Johnson, their visiting manager, do hereby strongly advise and recommend to the board of directors the carrying out of the operations of the mine in such manner as he, in conjunction with Capt. Lean, the local manager, may deem advisable.—Carried unanimously.

Resolved,—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman and Directors, for their attention to the interests of the company.—Carried unanimously.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.—At the TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors, held at their offices, No. 54, Old Broad-street, on Tuesday, the 24th June, 1851, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:— 10

Moved by E. Divett, Esq., M.P., seconded by R. Chalmers, Esq.,

1. That the report of the Company's operations, as now read, be adopted for the Tenth Annual Report of the South Australian Banking Company, and printed and circulated under the direction of the Court of Directors; also that the accounts of the Company's affairs to the 26th May last (as now submitted) be approved.

Moved by J. R. Mills, Esq., seconded by E. J. S. Trimmer, Esq.,

2. That the recommendation of the directors to declare for the ensuing year a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, with a further amount of 8s. per share (both clear of income tax), be adopted, and that they be authorised to pay the same half-yearly as heretofore.

Moved by J. H. Storey, Esq., seconded by J. Brewster, Esq.,

3. That John Wheelton and John Bazley White, Esqs., be re-elected as directors, and Charles Chippindale and Felix Ladbroke, Esqs., as auditors of the Company, and that William Richards, Esq., be elected a director, in the room of Ald. Sir John Pirie, Bart., deceased. Moved by E. W. Smith, Esq., seconded by Rev. T. Timpson,

4. That the warmest thanks of the meeting be given to the directors for their zealous and successful labours on behalf of the company.

Moved by E. Divett, Esq., M.P., seconded by G. Miller, Esq.,

5. That the cordial thanks of the proprietors be given to Edward Stephens, Esq., for his able management of the Company's colonial affairs, accompanied by the expression of their pleasure in seeing him in England; and that G. Morphett and E. J. S. Trimmer, Esqs., late local directors, with E. J. Wheeler, Esq., the London manager, be thanked for their valuable exertions in promoting the Company's interests.

London, June 24, 1851. EDMUND J. WHEELER, Manager.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, MINING BROKER, renews his OFFERS of SERVICE to CAPITALISTS seeking the means of SECURE INVESTMENTS, which can be made to yield an annual income of 15 to 20 per cent., 11

Mr. Crofts has specially for Sale—

West Wheal Jewel (8 shares)	Boringdon Park (3 shares)
Trethevy (2 shares)	New East Crowndale (20 shares)
Wheal Trescoll	Allt-y-Crib (10 shares)
Holmbush (8 shares)	Bronfloyd (70 shares)
Duke of Cornwall (6 shares)	Llwynmaiees (10 shares)
Bodmin Consols	Warleggan Consols (20 shares)
Devon and Courtenay	South Tamar
Herodsfoot	East Tamar
Appledore (50 shares)	Bedford United
East Russell (10 shares)	Victoria
East Boringdon (30 shares)	Devon Consols North

The partial dullness in mining shares, and the consequent decline in prices, may be regarded as quite of a temporary character, and capitalists are reminded that the safest period to make purchases is in a depressed market, especially when, as in the present case, the depreciation arises chiefly from the increased value of money.

*** Mr. Crofts is not a dealer in shares, but transacts business only for principals.

No. 4, King-street, Cheapside, July 5, 1851.

FRANCIS'S MINING OFFICES, 7, John-Street, Adelphi. —The great importance of the Mining Interest at the present moment renders it necessary that every means should be adopted to place its operations on the plainest and fairest foundation. 12

The system of representing the Value of Mines, by describing them as Dividend or Non-Dividend Paying, is by no means sufficiently explanatory of their real qualities, for it is clear that mines may come under the first denomination which, nevertheless, differ greatly in value: for instance, some continue to divide large profits for a long time, and some in like manner small profits only, whilst there are others which pay dividends, large or small, as the case may be, but only for a very limited period. The selection of mining ground also requires the greatest care, which, in most instances, can only be applied by or through agents, qualified by long and successful practical experience, combined with local geological knowledge.

Mr. MATTHEW FRANCIS, who has, during the last 20 years, without intermission, been engaged as Manager of Mines abroad, as well as in Cornwall and Wales, many of which are making large profits, takes leave to announce, that he has OPENED these OFFICES, where he may be consulted daily from Eleven till Three.

N.B.—Information supplied, without favour or prejudice, as to the present condition and prospects of all mines without distinction, as far as can be ascertained by the closest attention to the best sources of knowledge.

*** The TRANSFER of MINING PROPERTY (such only as is legitimate) negociated on satisfactory terms.

MR. MATTHEW FRANCIS returns his thanks to those who have confided in him. He is now INSPECTING MINES in WALES. 13
LETTERS of instructions will reach him at MACHYNLLETH until TUESDAY next.

MR. ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, DEALER in COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address: 14
LEE-CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

MR. T. JORDAN, METAL BROKER, 15
No. 75, OLD BROAD-STREET, CITY.

MR. JOHN DAVIES, MINING SHAREBROKER, 16
No. 38, TOWER-BUILDINGS, TOWER-GARDEN, LIVERPOOL.

MINING SHARES.—Mr. HENRY VATCHER, EXETER, OFFERS his ADVICE and ASSISTANCE to PARTIES willing to INVEST in the ABOVE SECURITIES. Ten years' residence in Exeter, together with periodical visits to nearly all the Mines in Devon and Cornwall, enables him to become thoroughly acquainted with their respective merits.—Mr. VATCHER has at his command, at all times, practical and experienced agents, so that if any inspection is required, the same can be done without delay. 17

MINING AND RAILWAY OFFICES, No. 3, CASTLE-TERRACE, EXETER.—Mr. JOHN JURY, RAILWAY and MINING SHAREBROKER, OFFERS his SERVICES to CAPITALISTS in the PURCHASE or SALE of ANY DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY; and will be happy to point out a selection of such stock as appear the most eligible, from data that can only be arrived at by those who give an undivided attention to the subject.—Every information afforded (either in person or by letter) to capitalists wishing to invest or exchange their securities, and sales or purchases effected upon the best terms, and at one-half the commission usually charged. 18

THE BUSINESS of J. SADLER CHALLONER, STOCK and SHAREBROKER, BANK BUILDINGS, will in future be carried on in conjunction with his father, JOHN CHALLONER, late chief agent to the Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle Railway Company, under the FIRM of J. & J. S. CHALLONER, 27, DEAN-STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, agents to the European Life Assurance and Annuity Company, London, and the British Electric Telegraph Company, London.—Newcastle-upon-Tyne, July 1, 1851. 19

MESSRS. TREVARTON and CO., MINING SHARE DEALERS AND BROKERS,—5, *ST. JAMES'S-STREET, PALL-MALL.* 20

MINING INVESTMENT.—THOMAS FULLER and CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, have on hand DEVON CONSOLS NORTH: this mine is situate and adjoining the celebrated Devon Great Consols Copper Mine, having the same stratum of ground, and running parallel with and having the same great cross-courses, and within a short distance of the present rich lode of these productive mines, which, with £1 paid, are now marketable at £310, and paying £48 per annum in dividends.—T. Fuller and Co. have also SHARES in Appledore Silver-Lead, Wheal Caradon Copper, Peter and Mary Tavy Consols, Wheal Franco, &c., and will take pleasure in furnishing all particulars connected therewith. 21

MINING OFFICES, No. 75, OLD BROAD-STREET.— Mr. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform his friends that he has REMOVED from No. 3, George yard, to the ABOVE ADDRESS, where he hopes to receive a continuation of their favours. 22

MINING OFFICE,—3, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET.—Messrs. TREDINNICK & CO. (formerly of Three Kings-court and 52, Threadneedle-street, London) beg to inform their numerous Friends that they have RESUMED BUSINESS at the ABOVE ADDRESS, of PURCHASING and SELLING SHARES in MINES, RAILWAYS, and other PUBLIC COMPANIES, as well as the NEGOTIATION of every description of MONETARY MATTERS, together with COMMISSION BUSINESS in GENERAL. 23

MINING AND SHARE OFFICES,
No. 7, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET.

Messrs. H. BOXALL & CO., in announcing their REMOVAL from Crosby Hall Chambers to the ABOVE ADDRESS, beg respectfully to solicit a CONTINUANCE of FAVOURS so liberally conferred, and at the same time to call the attention of PARTIES seeking profitable INVESTMENTS to the advantages which MINING PROPERTY offers "when judiciously selected," as compared with any other securities: it may be sufficient to state, they can be bought to pay from 15 to 25 per cent. per annum. This is a favourable time for purchasing dividend-paying stock, while greater caution was never more required than at present in selecting from the many new, "and some worthless," schemes, such as are likely to be eventually remunerative. 24

Our Mr. B. having become a member of the New Mining Exchange, we are in a position to do full justice to our friends, either in the PURCHASE or DISPOSAL of MINING PROPERTY. We publish a daily List of Prices of what may be termed "Active Stock," which we shall be happy to forward to any parties requiring the same.—April 15.

MR. PEET, MINING AGENT, 48, Threadneedle-Street, is now prepared to OFFER his SERVICES in the FORMATION of MINING COMPANIES, on the Cost-book System; and also to CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of those already established. His offices are advantageously situated. Satisfactory references can be given.—London, April 5, 1851. 25

MINES.—MOLYNEUX & CO., MINING and GENERAL SHARE AGENTS, 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, 6, FINSBURY-PLACE SOUTH, and 6, WEST-STREET, FINSBURY-CIRCUS, have SHARES ON SALE in DIVIDEND-PAYING and OTHER MINES, which will ensure to CAPITALISTS the safest and most unexceptionable investment.

MOLYNEUX & CO., grateful for past favours, beg to call the attention of their friends to their newly-occupied OFFICES, No. 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, where every attention will be paid to the PURCHASE or SALE OF SHARES. 26

*** Office hours from Ten to Four o'clock.

REGISTRY FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF MINING SHARES.

DURRANT & CO., MINING SHAREBROKERS, 59, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, Beg to draw the attention of Capitalists to their REGISTRY for the SALE and PURCHASE of SHARES. 27

Shares for Disposal.

Devon Great Consols	Wheal Mary Ann	South Caradon
Carn Brea	Wellingtons	Great Wheal Sheba
West Caradon	West Buller	Treviskey
Trelawny	Tolgus	Bedford United

N.B.—Statistical information furnished on British and Foreign Mines.—No Charge made for the registration of shares unless business be transacted.

WANTED,—By a Young Man, who thoroughly understands Chemical Analysis and Assaying, a SITUATION in the LABORATORY of a CHEMICAL MANUFACTORY.—For reference apply to Dr. Richardson, practical chemist, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 28

TO CAPITALISTS.—The INVENTOR of an IMPROVE-MENT in STEAM PROPULSION, by which steamers running (for instance) from Liverpool to New York will be enabled to perform the voyage in a day less than they now do, is desirous of EXTENDING his PATENT to AMERICA; and any Party ADVANCING ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY POUNDS, to pay the cost of taking out the patent, shall be entitled to ONE-THIRD SHARE in the same.—Address "Alpha," at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London.—N.B. No party will be treated with until the inventor is satisfied as to his respectability. 29

TO BUILDERS, &c.—PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for the ERECTION of the BUILDERS' WORK for the NEW MARKET HOUSE, BOLTON, can INSPECT the DRAWINGS, and obtain printed Specifications and Quantities at the office of the architect, Mr. G. T. Robinson, 2, Castle-street, Wolverhampton, from Monday, the 7th July, until Wednesday, the 16th July; and at the offices of the Town Clerk, Bolton, from Thursday, the 17th July, until Thursday, the 31st July.

Sealed tenders to be delivered on or before the 1st of August, at the offices of Mr. J. Knowles, Town Clerk, Bolton. 30

TO IRONFOUNDERS, &c.—PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for the ERECTION of the IRONWORK for the NEW MARKET HOUSE, BOLTON, can INSPECT the DRAWINGS, and obtain printed Specifications and Quantities at the offices of the architect, Mr. G. T. Robinson, 2, Castle-street, Wolverhampton, from Monday, the 7th July, until Wednesday, the 16th July; and at the offices of the Town Clerk, Bolton, from Thursday, the 17th July, until Thursday, the 31st July.

Sealed tenders to be delivered on or before the 1st of August, at the offices of Mr. J. Knowles, Town Clerk, Bolton. 31

COAL AND MINERAL ESTATE (FREEHOLD).— 157a. 1r. 8p. of LAND, in the parish of WREXHAM, DENBIGHSHIRE, near the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway, with valuable COALS and MINERALS thereunder, FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—Further particulars will be furnished by Mr. Turnley, solicitor, 16, Cornhill, London. 32

ON SALE, at the CAETAN-Y-GRAIG MINE, near the Westminster Mines, MOLD, a CONDENSING STEAM-ENGINE, 21-inch cylinder, 5-feet stroke, with bright hand-gear, &c., nearly new, and in excellent working condition. Also, ONE BOILER, 20 feet long and 3 ft. 9 in. diameter, with steam and feed-pipes connected to the engine.—Application to be made to Mr. William Clemence, Westminster Mines, near Mold; or to Mr. W. B. Dyer, Mold, Flintshire.—June 18, 1851. 33

ON SALE,—TWO 6-horse and TWO 12-horse HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINES.—These are the BEST ENGINES for MINING or OTHER PURPOSES requiring great strength in the construction: they are portable, the beds being cast in one piece.—Also, ONE FRAME, to cut balk or deals up to 20 in. square, and ONE DEAL FRAME, to cut 20 inches deep.—Can be seen at John Ellis, jun., and Brothers, engineers and millwrights, 15, Backwater-street, Manchester. 34

STEAM-ENGINES FOR SALE,—TWO 40-horse power, ONE 25-horse power, ONE 20-horse power. For economy of fuel, safety from explosion, simplicity, and compactness, the above engines cannot be surpassed.

Apply to Mr. T. Craddock, engineer, Ranelagh-Works, Thames-bank, Pimlico. 35

CARADON WOOD LEAD MINE.—NO APPLICATIONS for SHARES in this MINE will be attended to after WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst.—Reports and other particulars may be obtained from Messrs. John Shewell and Son, stock and sharebrokers, No. 25, Tokenhouse-yard, to whom the requests for shares are to be addressed. 36

CHYPRASE CONSOLS MINE, situated in the Parish of ST. ENODER, CORNWALL.—APPLICATIONS for the FEW REMAINING SHARES to be made to the Purser, Mr. Thomas Lewis, 17, New Meeting-street, Birmingham; or to Augustus Yeates, Esq., solicitor to the Company, 77, New Hall-street, Birmingham; and of the following sharebrokers:—Messrs. Trevarton and Co., No. 5, St. James's-street; Mr. James Crofts, 4, King-street, Cheapside; Mr. Henry Boxall and Co., 7, George-yard; Messrs. Durrant and Co., 58, Lombard-street, London; Mr. J. Jury, 3, Castle-terrace, Exeter.—Prospectuses may be obtained of either of the above parties. 37

FRWD MINE,—Near LLANRHYSTID, nine miles from Aberystwith, CARDIGANSHIRE.—The above work has been driven about 40 yards, with every prospect of proving an excellent speculation as a LEAD MINE. It is but one mile from the sea, and the river runs through the dingle in which it is situated. It is now offered to adventurers upon conditions proposed by the Earl of Lisburne and Pryse Loveden, Esq., M.P.—Specimens of the ore may be seen at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London; and for further particulars apply to Mr. Wm. Davies, Ffrwd, Llanrhystid, near Aberystwith. 38

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS COPPER AND TIN MINE, Situate in the parish of WITHEL, near BODMIN, CORNWALL.

Applications for the remaining shares to be made to the Committee of Management; or to Mr. Lelean, No. 5, Crosby-hall Chambers, Bishopsgate-street, London. 39

GREAT PEAT WORKING COMPANY OF IRELAND —(GWYNNE and HAYS' PATENT).—The Directors have great satisfaction in informing the shareholders that Her Majesty has been pleased to CONCEDE to this Company Her ROYAL CHARTER, by which the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount invested by him. By order of the board, HENRY OWEN, Sec. 40

OKEL TOR SILVER-LEAD MINE.—The Promoters of this Mine being desirous that it should be carried out in a legitimate and business-like manner, with the spirit of prudence and economy, have made ARRANGEMENTS with Mr. EVAN HOPKINS to FORWARD regular COPIES of the RECORDS of their PROCEEDINGS to his OFFICE, 13, Austinfriars, in order that this Gentleman may not only from periodical inspection, be able to judge of their progress, but be made acquainted also with their daily operations, for the satisfaction of distant capitalists who may consult him.

There are a few shares remaining for disposal, applications for which must be made to Mr. J. Jury, the secretary, 3, Castle-terrace, Exeter. 41

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE ASSO-CIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of proprietors of this Association will be HELD at the office of the Company 26, Austinfriars, on Tuesday, the 15th day of July next, at One o'clock precisely; and Notice is hereby also given, that at the said Half-yearly General Meeting the Election of a Director of the Company will take place, to supply the vacancy in the direction occasioned by the death of the late Sir John Pirie, Bart. Proprietors intending to offer themselves as candidates will please to give notice of such their intention, in writing, addressed to the Secretary, 14 clear days before the day of election.

By order of the Court of Directors,
26, Austinfriars, June 25, 1851. WM. LECKIE, Secretary. 42

MARMATO MINING COMPANY.—The SECOND HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND of ONE POUND per share on the shares in the MARMATO MINING COMPANY, will be PAID at No. 13, Austinfriars, on and after the 21st inst.—13, Austinfriars, July 3, 1851. L. R. JONES, Sec. 43

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—The Directors hereby give Notice, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the Office of the Company on Wednesday, the 9th of July next, at One o'clock precisely, when the Directors will make their report.

38, Broad-street-buildings, June 19, 1851. 44

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of shareholders will be HELD here on Thursday, the 17th July next, at Three o'clock precisely.

Salvador-house, June 27, 1851. 45

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.— Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HOLDEN at the offices, as under, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at Twelve o'clock precisely, for the purpose of Electing two Members on the Committee of Management, in the room of Richd. Harvey, Esq., and Capt. John Richards, who have disqualified.

57, Old Broad-street, July 3, 1851. WM. NICHOLSON, Secretary. 46

WICKLOW COPPER MINE COMPANY.—The stated HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be HELD at their Office, 10, Leinster Chambers, 43, Dame-street, on Thursday, the 10th inst., at Two o'clock p.m., Dublin, 43, Dame-street, July 1, 1851. 47

MR. R. TRIPP, MINING AGENT, is instructed to BUY and SELL SHARES in the best DIVIDEND MINES (British and Foreign), and in OTHERS, having present and prospective advantages, including Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Devon Great Consols, Botallack, Condurrow, Holmbush, Callington, South Caradon, West Caradon, South Tolgus, Spearne Consols, West Providence, Treviskey and Barrier, Wheal Trelawny, Mary Ann, Tremayne, Basset, South Tamar, East Tamar, Hennock Lead, Wh. Arthur, Brimpts, &c.—Foreign: St. John del Rey, United Mexican, Cobre, Copiapo, Linares, &c. 48

Mining Offices, St. Michael's Chambers, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London, July 5.

IRON, HARDWARE, AND METAL TRADES' PENSION SOCIETY.

A special meeting of subscribers to this institution took place on Monday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of "re-considering the case of William Dods, who was removed from the list of pensioners by a vote of the general meeting, held at the London Tavern, on Monday the 31st of March, 1851."

T. B. SIMPSON, Esq, took the chair at half-past 10, A.M., when

Mr. NOTTAGE (the secretary) read the notice addressed to the members.

The CHAIRMAN said the meeting had been convened in consequence of a requisition from several friends of Mr. Dods, with a view that they might reconsider the subject of his dismissal as a pensioner on the funds of the society.

The SECRETARY read the correspondence, from which it appeared that the charge of intemperance on the part of Mr. Dods was fully maintained, and so far justified the vote of the subscribers at the last meeting, in March, 1851.

Mr. CONSTABLE, as one of the requisitionists, begged to move as an amendment that William Dods be reinstated.—Mr. BULL seconded the amendment, but after some further consideration withdrew.

The CHAIRMAN then put the original motion, that the vote of the last meeting, in respect to the dismissal of William Dods, be confirmed.

The motion was put to the vote, when there appeared 47 in its favour, and only six against it, thus confirming the resolution of the former meeting.

At 12 o'clock the general meeting took place, for the election of three pensioners.—T. B. SIMPSON, Esq., again presided.

The SECRETARY read a letter from Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P., resigning the office of president of the society, in consequence of a pressure of business.

Mr. BURTON moved that the letter be entered on the minutes.

Mr. WOOLTORTON seconded the motion, which was agreed to unanimously.

H. L. TAYLOR, Esq. (one of the trustees), moved that the thanks of the society be presented to Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P., for the assistance and patronage he had afforded to this society, as its president, during the whole of its existence. (Applause.)

Mr. SCAMEL seconded the motion, and was happy to hear that they might still rely on a continuance of the patronage of the worthy alderman.

The motion was passed by acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN having eulogised the name of Mr. Alderman Thompson, said they were now without a head. They had a president *in embryo*, but had not yet received an answer. Still, if any gentleman wished to propose another name, he should be happy to listen to him.

H. L. TAYLOR, Esq., said there was one gentleman he had to propose, and he was sure it wanted no eulogism on his part to induce them to vote for that gentleman. He was sure every one present would be in favour of the name of Mr. Kennard. They must be aware that this gentleman had been the greatest benefactor to the society. (Applause.) Indeed, nothing could have been done without Mr. Kennard. That gentleman was not content with good wishes only, but had opened his purse on all cases of emergency. He was of opinion that the name of a gentleman who had always shown such a good heart towards this society could not fail to be acceptable to all the subscribers. A requisition had been sent in to Mr. Kennard, signed by nearly 300 members, soliciting him to become the new president of the institution; should this gentleman agree to the wishes of the members, he had no doubt that the society would continue to prosper under his patronage, even still more so than it did under the presidency of the worthy alderman, to whom they were so much indebted. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, he should propose that Robert William Kennard, Esq., be the future president of this institution. (Applause)

Mr. BURTON seconded the motion, which was passed unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN quite agreed in the high opinion just expressed of the services and patronage of Mr. Kennard, and believed that the best effects would follow from that gentleman's taking upon himself the duties of president of this society. (Applause.)

Viscount Lewisham, M.P., Benjamin Best, Esq., and J. G. Walker, Esq., were elected vice-presidents.

A deputation was appointed to wait on Mr. Kennard.

The three successful candidates were John Wigley, Ralph Baker, and Frances Bailey.—A vote of thanks having been passed to the committee, chairman, and scrutineers, the meeting separated.

SOUTHERN WHALE FISHERY COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday, the 30th June,—J. D. POWLES, Esq. (in the absence of the Governor, Lord Hardwicke), in the chair.

After the usual preliminaries, Mr. PRESTON (the secretary) read the following report of the directors:—

The directors have convened the present special meeting, for the purpose of communicating to the shareholders, in pursuance of the resolution passed by them at their annual meeting in February last, such further information as they possess respecting the progress of the company's affairs. They are now in receipt of direct advices from the islands of six months later date than those of which the substance was laid before the shareholders in February, the commissioner's last despatch, bearing date the 28th of January, and in continuation of the second report, have now to state as follows:—

The commissioner returned to the settlement, from New Zealand, on the 14th of September, after an absence of 45 days, he having quitted Port Ross on the 1st of August. The commissioner reports that he "found on his return all the affairs of the company, under the management of Mr. Mackworth, in a very satisfactory state, and the company's servants in the enjoyment of good health and spirits." In regard to the accident to the *Earl of Hardwicke*, it appears from the documents accompanying Mr. Mackworth's report upon the subject to have been the result of negligence, or mismanagement, on the part of the pilot in charge, who had been suspended in consequence; and that the reason of the vessel being sent to Sydney for the requisite repairs arose from the necessary arrangements for heaving down a vessel not having then been completed at Port Ross. The commissioner, whilst expressing an opinion that the *Earl of Hardwicke* could have been hove down at Port Ross, at the same time thinks that, under all the circumstances, it was more advantageous to send her to Sydney, and, therefore, entirely concurs in the course adopted by Mr. Mackworth, who could not, in opposition to the reports made to him at the time by the nautical authorities, by whose judgment in such a matter he was necessarily guided, have acted otherwise than he did.

The directors have the satisfaction to state, upon the authority of letters from Mr. Towns, the company's agent at Sydney, that the *Earl of Hardwicke*, shortly after her departure from thence, was reported off Howe's Island, with 80 barrels of sperm oil on board. On the 19th August, the brig, *Governor*, arrived from Sydney, with the stores which the commissioner had ordered on 2d April. The Bay whaling season at the islands had by no means realised the expectations entertained by the commissioner shortly previous to his departure for New Zealand—no oil having been taken to the time of his return. Writing on the 2 th September, he observes—"I regret to state that but few black whales have been seen about these islands, and I now fear but little is to be done this season, since the New Zealanders have all proceeded to cultivate the lands for potatoes, and I have found it impossible to get them to continue the duty on board ship until after they have finished this work, which will occupy them three weeks. The *Fancy*, for this reason, is not in a condition to lower two boats. The *Fancy* had been, in consequence, withdrawn from Ocean Point, where she had been stationed, and it being found that, notwithstanding the unfavourable reports which had previously prevailed respecting her, she required but caulking to be fit again for sea; she had been thoroughly caulked accordingly by the end of October, and afterwards dispatched to Otago to complete her crew, and take down some sheep, from which voyage she returned on the 10th December, having proved herself a good sea boat, and the commissioner reports that she may now be considered "an efficient vessel for four or five years, without any heavy repairs." On the 22d October the schooner, *Perseverance*, arrived at Port Ross, from Wellington, with the flour and other stores ordered by the commissioner when there; and on the same day the schooner, *Eliza*, from Hobart Town, with a cargo on speculation, part of which was purchased as comprising articles that would find a remunerating sale. On the 28th November, Sir George Grey, the Governor of New Zealand, visited the settlement in H.M.S. *Fly*, and remained there until the 5th December. The weather had unfortunately proved unfavourable during his stay; but he is stated to have remarked on the healthy appearance of the people.

On the 17th December the schooner, *Black Dog*, of 142 tons, O.M., arrived with some further stores which the commissioner had ordered from Sydney. The commissioner having represented that a small vessel of this description would be extremely useful at the islands, as well for fishing purposes as for procuring stores when required, and thus effecting a great saving in freights, the *Black Dog* was sent thither by Mr. Towns upon approval. Under these circumstances the directors authorised the purchase of the vessel, if she should be found suitable, and the commissioner having reported her to be so, they have since confirmed it. Her actual cost to the company is about 1100*l.*, but this will be in effect reduced by 400*l.*, the charge for the freight of the stores she carried, credit having been given for this as part of the purchase money. At the date of his last advices the commissioner was equipping her for a whaling voyage on the coasts of New Zealand, on her return from which she was to proceed to Sydney for such further supplies as might then be necessary; completely equipped as a whaler, the commissioner estimates her cost at less than 2000*l.* In her voyage from Sydney the greater part of the sheep which she carried on deck were unfortunately swept away, she having encountered very bad weather; the cost of these sheep, however, did not exceed 3s. 6d. each.

On the 19th December the *Samuel Enderby* returned with 191 barrels of sperm oil, the produce of an eight months' voyage, which indifferent success the commissioner attributed to the master having deviated from his instructions by cruising in different latitudes from those which had been prescribed, the voyage nevertheless being reported to be as good a one as the average of those of the whalers he had met in the seas which he had visited; the vessel was in excellent order, and required but trifling repairs.

On the 7th January a large shoal of black fish entered the bay, and being driven up Laurie Harbour, 54 of them were captured, and yielded 51 barrels of oil.

In order to provide a whaling crew for the *Black Dog* the commissioner had taken a portion of the crews of the *Fancy* and the *Samuel Enderby*, and this had necessitated his sending the former to Sydney, and the latter to Hobart Town, to make up their respective complements. The *Fancy* took with her for shipment from Sydney to England nearly 21 tuns of sperm oil, being that brought in by the *Samuel Enderby*, and a portion of that which she had herself landed on her first arrival out, together with nearly 5 tuns of black oil—the produce of the black fish already mentioned as having been captured in the harbour. She safely reached Sydney on the 1st Feb., and the oil she conveyed thither has been shipped in a vessel which was to sail for England about the middle of March, so that its arrival may very shortly be expected. The directors learn from Mr. Towns that the *Fancy* was finally dispatched from Sydney on her appointed whaling voyage on the 1st March, her detention until that period having been occasioned by the difficulty which Mr. Towns experienced in making up her crew to its proper number, owing to the great demand for hands for the trade to California. The *Samuel Enderby* left Port Ross at the end of January, and arrived at Hobart Town on the 13th February, whence, having more speedily completed her crew, she is reported to have sailed again on the 27th of the same month. These two vessels were dispatched to different whaling grounds, and their respective commanders were instructed to return to Port Ross by Nov., unless circumstances should justify their remaining out to a later period.

On the 20th January the *Sir James Ross* arrived at the islands, on the 21st the *Sir Edward Parry*, and on the 22d the *Lord Nelson*, an arrival thus taking place on three successive days; they were all in good order, and their crews, with the exception of one man, in good health. The *Sir James Ross* took in 226 barrels of sperm oil and 81 barrels of common oil, the former obtained about the Comorro Islands, where she had been fishing on her way out, and the latter on her passage from thence to the islands—the commissioner considered this to be a fair quantity. The *Lord Nelson* and the *Sir Edward Parry* had made the passage direct, the latter in the short space of 97 days, and had not taken any oil. The three vessels above-mentioned were to be dispatched to sea again within a few days from the date of the commissioner's last despatch. At that time the *Brisk*, which, when last spoken, had 60 barrels of sperm oil, had not returned to Port Ross, and as her instructions were to return in November last, unless she were amongst whales, the directors indulge the hope that the delay may be satisfactorily accounted for.

The *Lord Duncan*, which sailed from England on the 13th November, is reported to have been spoken with on the 2d January last, but in what latitude is not stated—she had not at that time taken any fish. She was to proceed direct to the islands, and would be due there about the middle of March.

As the whole of the company's ships, now increased to nine by the addition of the *Black Dog*, will be fairly engaged in fishing during the present year, and as most of them will probably return to the islands by its close, the directors think it not unreasonable to anticipate the arrival of a satisfactory amount of produce within 12 months from the present period.

The commissioner reports the existence of fur seals on the islands, inasmuch as five fur seal skins of excellent quality had been obtained on the western coast of Auckland Island. The places frequented by them, however, are represented to be very dangerous and difficult of access.

The sheep procured from Otago had not, unfortunately, turned out well. By a recent letter from Mr. Towns, the directors learn that a vessel from Sydney to Panama had engaged to touch at the islands and land some sheep, to supply the loss of those shipped in the *Black Dog*.

Subjoined are some statistical details furnished by the commissioner with reference to the settlement in January last.

White Population, exclusive of Seamen.—Men, 49; women, 19; children, 26=94.—Births, 8; marriages, 3; death, 1; besides 2 New Zealanders, 1 of whom was drowned.

Live Stock.—Horses, 3; horned cattle, 45; sheep, 258; lambs, 51.

Buildings Erected.—A storehouse, a cooperage, a blacksmith's shop, a powder magazine, and 18 dwellings. It was likewise intended to erect a building, to serve as a Sailor's Home for the seamen whilst in port. Land cleared and under cultivation about four acres.

Works Performed.—Half-a-mile of road, guns mounted, and flag-staff erected, wharf constructed, and sheep-shed built. The only information as to surveys of land is to the effect that Enderby Island having been surveyed, its length was found to be about 2¾ miles.

An intelligent gentleman from Sydney, who had engaged in the company's service, and sent for his family to join him at the settlement, expresses the following impartial opinion as to the soil and climate, in a letter to a friend at the former place:—"It would be presumptuous in me thus early to express more than a general opinion of the place, especially as I have already discovered that the reports that surrounded me on my arrival are not at all borne out by facts. It is true that there is a great deal of wet weather, and the ground is of a description that causes it to be anything but pleasant to walk abroad for exercise; but the climate appears to be very healthy, and the cold not greater than what is agreeable."

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said that one of the directors was about to proceed to the islands on a visit of inspection.

A conversation took place on the prospects and affairs of the company.

After the report had been adopted, and a vote of thanks passed to the chairman and directors, the meeting separated.

CONCENTRATION OF SULPHURIC ACID.

Mr. W. H. Gossage, chemist, of Stoke Prior, Worcester, has patented some improvements in the concentration of sulphuric acid and certain other fluids; also in the use of a certain product or certain products sometimes obtained in manufacturing sulphuric acid and sulphates. By the first branch of these improvements, the liquid undergoing concentration is diffused in films over a vast number of surfaces, and exposed to the evaporative action of a current of heated air. The apparatus employed consists of a tower or shaft, filled with siliceous pebbles, and communicating at bottom with an apparatus for heating air, or, in certain cases, directly with a furnace. The liquid is supplied from above through a bed of sand and pebbles, and acted on by the ascending current of air as it percolates through the pebbles in the tower. The apparatus is applicable to the concentration not only of sulphuric acid, but also of saccharine juices and saline solutions of different kinds, such as those of copperas, &c.

The second part of the invention relates to certain methods of obtaining sulphate of alumina, alum, and salts of iron and copper by the use of the material known as "burnt pyrites," which consists principally of per-oxide of iron, but also generally contains copper, but in various proportions.

In order to obtain potash-alum, the patentee takes 200 parts of burnt pyrites containing copper, reduces it to fine powder, and adds thereto 22 parts of chloride of potassium, 80 parts of raw pyrites containing about 35 per cent. of sulphur, and 80 parts of clay containing 35 per cent. of alumina, with sufficient water to give the mixture cohesiveness. He then moulds it into balls about half the size of a man's fist, which he dries and submits to heat in a furnace of similar construction to that usually employed in the manufacture of sulphuric acid from pyrites, but of at least twice as great depth, adding at the same time sufficient coal or coke to maintain combustion and raise the balls to a red heat. At the expiration of about six hours a part of the charge is withdrawn from the furnace and lixiviated in boiling water, to which is added four parts of oil of vitriol to every 100 parts of balls. A solution is thus obtained containing potash-alum, copper, and iron. The copper is precipitated by metallic iron, after which the alum is separated by crystallisation, and may be refined for sale or use. The mother liquors of this evaporation contain protochloride of iron, which may be obtained by concentration and crystallisation, when the spent liquors may be advantageously employed, instead of water, in treating a second batch of the calcined mixture. By substituting common salt for chloride of potassium, soda-alum may be procured. The procesa is in other respects the same. If sulphate of alumina is desired to be produced, then the same mixture as that above described for potash-alum, with the omission of chloride of potassium, is to be prepared and burned in a similar manner. The balls are then lixivated with hot water and sulphuric acid, as before mentioned, when a solution will be produced containing sulphate of alumina, sulphate of iron, and sulphate of copper. The latter is precipitated by metallic iron; and as this part of the operation will convert the iron in the solution to a protosalt, it is to be exposed to atmospheric air (for which purpose the apparatus described under the first head of the specification is recommended as being very suitable), in order to convert the protosulphate to persulphate of iron. The solution has then just sufficient cream of lime added to it to combine with the persulphate; and after the sulphate of lime and peroxide of iron thus formed have subsided, the clear liquor is drawn off and crystallised, to obtain solid sulphate of alumina, or it may be treated with an alkaline sulphate, and alum produced in the ordinary manner of such manufacture.

To obtain the sulphates of iron and copper from burnt pyrites, it is mixed with one-fifth part of raw pyrites and sufficient moistened clay to provide for its being made into balls, which are burnt as before directed, and after the addition of 8 per cent. of oil of vitriol, lixivated in boiling water, and a solution obtained holding in suspension protosulphate of iron, persulphate of iron, and sulphate of copper. After precipitating the copper by metallic iron, the solution is evaporated, and the remaining product (sulphate of iron) obtained by crystallisation in the ordinary manner.

Claims: 1. The construction of apparatus for effecting the concentration of sulphuric acid and certain other fluids, which apparatus is so arranged that the fluid undergoing concentration is caused to flow in films over an immense number of surfaces, and so that the concentration may be effected by the evaporative action of currents of heated air coming in contact with the films of fluid as it flows over such surfaces.—2. The use of the material known as "burnt pyrites," for the production of sulphate of alumina, alum, and sulphate of iron, or some of these compounds, by mixing this material with raw pyrites and clay, and operating on the mixture or mixtures so produced in the manner described.—3. The extraction of copper, or salt of copper, from the material known as "burnt pyrites," at the same time that sulphate of alumina and sulphate of iron are obtained by the use of this material in the manner described.

LAUNCH OF A STEAM-SHIP FOR THE PACHA OF EGYPT.—The *Kasseid Heir*, steam-yacht, built for the Pacha of Egypt, was launched on Tuesday from the premises of Messrs. Joyce and Co., opposite the Dreadnought Hospital Ship. Her dimensions are—length, 150 feet; beam, 18 feet; depth, 11 feet, builders' measure. Old measure, 239 52-74 tons. She is to be fitted with a screw-propeller and a pair of vibrating engines of the collective power of 80 horses.

IMPROVED STEAM DREDGE.—A new iron steam dredge has just been launched at the Broomielaw, which differs from the old description of dredges, inasmuch as it has a double row of buckets. It is 98 ft. long, 32 ft. broad, and 9 feet deep; and its engine-power will be 40-horses: the machine is estimated to lift 1500 to 2000 tons of stuff per day, while dredging in water 25 feet in depth. The machinery is being constructed by Messrs. Murdoch, Aitken, and Co., of Glasgow, under the inspection of Mr. Archibald Richard, who superintended the first dredge on the Clyde.

NEW RIVER COMPANY.—Some shares in this com pany, on which 100. are paid, have recently changed hands at 4000*l.* each.

RAILWAY CALLS.—The amount falling due during July is 1,415,087*l.*, of which 380,000*l.* is for foreign companies. In July, 1850, the amount was 2,644,813*l.*; in 1849, 3,344,852*l.*; and in 1848, 4,077,246*l.* The calls in the first seven months of the present year are 8,753,806*l.* against 8,859,905*l.* in the corresponding period of last year, and 14,634,634*l.* in 1849.

Original Correspondence.

THE "PRACTICAL MINER."

SIR,—This correspondent has occupied a very large portion of your Journal for many weeks, and those who have taken the pains to wade through his papers are perfectly satisfied that his object is not to enlighten the public on matters connected with legitimate mining, but to endeavour to create confusion, and depreciate the science of the few intelligent mine captains we have so that mining may continue as a system by which the public may be robbed with impunity, without obtaining any redress. This individual knows too well that it would not be convenient to give his name, and accept Mr. Ennor's challenge to meet him at a mine. Had he been worthy of the designation which he has chosen to adopt, his letters would not only have been attended to, but we should invite him underground in any of the mines between Redruth and Hayle, and put his capabilities to the test; and, besides, prove to him, that that there is such a science in mining, by which it is possible to distinguish between a worthless sett and a valuable one, and whether a mine is taken up and worked for the benefit of jobbers and merchants only, or for the advantage of the adventurers at large. If capitalists keep their eyes open, exercise a little common sense, and the ordinary business precaution, the days of mining jobbers on the large scale will be numbered, and the so-called "Practical Man" and his colleagues will have to invent some other means to gull the public than that hitherto employed. Your valuable correspondent, Mr. D. Mushet, has made very just remarks in his communications on the "Practical Man," and appears to entertain the same opinion as others respecting the object in view. I was much pleased with the lecture of my friend Captain C. Thomas. It showed to the world that there is a science of mining at least amongst a few captains even at Camborne, by which they can judge of the probable results from the character of the rocks, and the angular position of the lodes; and I trust Capt. C. Thomas will persevere, and show an example to others, and thus demonstrate that mining, if judiciously selected, and steadily conducted by men of business and honesty of purpose, is worthy of the support of the public.—EVAN HOPKINS: *Camborne, July* 1.

TIN MINES.

SIR,—Mr. Ennor put a simple question to the "Practical" regarding productive tin mines below the 100 fms., asking him to name 20 mines. An old miner would have probably commenced in describing Charlestown Consols, and Polgooth; thence proceeded to Wheal Vor, Great Work, &c.; but, characteristic of this correspondent's communications, he names the *copper* mines of Dolcoath, Condurrow, Cook's Kitchen, Tincroft, Carn Brea, Levant, and Botallack, &c. Every miner in the county must know that the above are copper mines, producing tin, and not confined to tin alone, according to the intention of the question. He might have as well added the Bassets, inasmuch as they produce about 1000*l.* worth of tin every two months. The former riches of Botallack predominated in grey ore. We have deep mines in the flanks of the granite, and at the junction of the clay-slate—such as Wheal Vor, &c.; but there are very few tin mines far in the granite, or a great way in the slate from the granite, that has paid by means of stopes developed entirely below the 100 fms.

The 22 selected are, therefore, reduced to 14; and it behoves your correspondent to demonstrate that even half of the number in question have made profits to the original shareholders from *tin, solely obtained below the* 100 *fm. level.*

By-the-bye, had your correspondent been a real practical miner, I would have recommended him to go to the Bassets and South Wheal Frances. He will find there a piece of ground in the middle, belonging to the two parties through which the Basset lodes pass into South Wheal Frances, where the granite is red, and the lode bends from its average bearing, and contains only tin, without a particle of copper, notwithstanding both setts being rich in copper within a few fathoms distant east and west of the tin granite. I inspected it in 1843, and have been many times there since; and the several captains of the above, as well as Capt. C. Thomas, may teach your "Practical" a useful lesson, as could also Capt. Floyd, of Tincroft,—all able men.

St. Ives, June 27. EVAN HOPKINS.

MANAGEMENT OF MINES—MATERIALS.

SIR,—The management of mines, either great or small, should be under the superintendence of a practical miner. There are not wanting instances where we find the management conferred on persons only superficially acquainted with the duties; and in such cases what is to be expected but an imperfect mode of operation and useless materials? Where such state of things is allowed, I have known materials ordered at a great expense, and, when delivered, have been just of as much service as a strengthening plaster is to a wooden leg. It is a lamentable fact that great waste of capital has more than once been allowed. Such managers would be far better employed following the plough, as it appears Nature never designed them for conducting mining operations. It is the imperative duty of every man who undertakes the management of a mine to make himself well acquainted with the nature and quality of all the materials that may be wanted for carrying on the operations, as we find materials of all kinds come expensive. Then, it may be inferred it is not enough for a manager of a mine to know how to open a mine and extract the ore from the veins underground, but he should also know how to turn it to the best account after it is brought to surface, by having the dressing department systematically arranged, and proper means adopted, according to the circumstances. In most of the leading mines of Cornwall there is no room for complaint, as the managers have not only their own practical knowledge to guide them, but a combination of agents to consult, and who also have the means of acquainting themselves with what every miner working under them knows; so "among a multitude of consolers there is wisdom." JOHN PENROSE.

Moreton Hampstead, July 2.

ON MINING AND NATURE'S LAWS.

SIR,—What Mr. Ennor has ventured to pen in his letter of the 9th inst., regarding the tin lodes of this county I am at a loss whether to deal with in jest or otherwise, but as he has made several statements calculated to damage the county, it may be as well briefly to contradict them. He charges me with a three weeks' cogitation, in order to put together 22 paying tin mines in Cornwall; it was not the work of five minutes, and the list embraced none which are not paying, and exceeding the depth of 100 fms., and in full operation at this time; and but that I confined myself strictly to those facts, I might have enumerated a host of tin mines in this county which have realised immense profits at greater depths than he prescribes. The tin produced from Wheal Vor alone would go far to meet the tin obtained from all the stream works put together; and he is quite wrong in supposing that the streams are made on the backs of tin veins. In nearly every instance the streams are at considerable distance from the veins to which they owe their origin, simply the effect of the disintegration of the lodes by atmospheric influence, afterwards transported into the valleys by heavy floods. The majority of the tin mines produce occasionally a little copper, not lead; but I include none in my list of 22 paying mines which are not generally dependent on their tin. There is not the slightest pretence for your correspondent obliterating a single mine, or denying that the statement is authentic, and before I permit it he must produce better authority than his own unsupported denial.

The question he puts—viz.: "Can he show clearly that a sufficient quantity of tin is found below the 100 fm. level to pay those that embark their capital?" I answer in the affirmative, and a large number. Then, too, he places all the tin mines in granite, and makes them north and south courses, the truth being that, with a solitary exception or two, they are east and west lodes; and, besides many others, the celebrated Wheal Vor is in clay-slate, as is also the rich tin mine of Buduick, on Perran Sands, and distant some miles from the granite formation. I wish your correspondent to understand that I am dealing with facts, not fictions. I do not say I believe this; I think that they are incontrovertible. Now seriously, MR. EDITOR, am I not justified in questioning the sanity of the writer who could pen the following:—"I could point out a thousand mines, allowing half a-mile for a sett, judging from apparent old workings that have worked to a profit." This, be it remembered, relates to old Cornish tin mines—the barren or unproductive ground is, of course, excluded. It would appear, then, that we have arrived at a new era in topography. Who would have thought the world was so large? Allow me to assure your correspondent, in reference to his statement that "scarcely an old mine that has been re-opened has paid its expenses," that it is altogether unfounded. On the contrary, most of them which have been effectually wrought have amply repaid the outlay. There are exceptions, of course, as to some trash that never promised anything. Is not the re-working of the tin streams attributable to your correspondent's growing principle? Let him be sure to try my specific for mineralising the strata, pointed out in my last letter. He will find it will work wonders; but, by the way, it must be conceded it would not promote the growth of tin; and the good tin in the streams of the present day is wretchedly scarce. What an admirable logician is your correspondent. The fellow who proved a horse-chesnut to be a chesnut horse was nothing to him—he goes to establish that the bottom of a deep mine is the back of a lode. I have told you before that tin unbottoms the copper in Dolcoath, Cook's Kitchen, Tincroft, Crenver, and Wheal Abraham, and they are amongst the deepest mines in England. Crinnis, Pembroke, and East Crinnis were rich copper mines, but produced no tin on the backs; nor were they in close proximity to tin mines.

It is not a very difficult matter to answer his query—how did water get into lodes? Water passes into lodes by percolation from the surface; and the quantity, by one of his Nature's laws, would very naturally decrease after long droughts.

I have found water occasionally underground very superior to some of the London port which it has been my misfortune to meet with. Of this I can assure your correspondent, who, I may observe, is a very indifferent chemist, if he takes some days to produce metallic copper from copper in solution. I could do it in two minutes, and the black sulphuret in half the time. To his question—what has become of all the decomposed metals?—I reply, nothing is lost. Your correspondent should betake himself to Italy, where he would find the lime formation proceeding on an extensive scale by the infiltration of water—not growing, perhaps, in the strict sense of the word. There is a better mode of testing the qualities of lime than by fire. Your correspondent is pretty considerably mistaken as to a large part of the clay vein going for food for his elm tree. He should know that trees are very particular in their diet; they take it by assimilating very minute portions at a time, and are not half so voracious as he supposes.

Your correspondent presses me to throw off my disguise, but like "Argus," in a discussion like the present, I should say, "What's in a name?"

"Great Cæsar's body dead, and turned to clay,
Might stop a hole to keep the wind away."

Camborne, June 23. PRACTICAL MINER.

PRACTICAL MINING.

SIR,—In your Journal of the 8th of February last, you were so kind as to insert a few questions relative to practical mining, and I have been hoping ever since that some of your numerous and talented correspondents, from their experience in those matters, would have solved those simple questions, and furnished your readers with the information required. It is true your columns have of late been much occupied with the opinions of your correspondents on mining, the origin of lodes, and various theories as to their formation, &c.; but I am at a loss to discover the use or benefit to be derived by the public from those long and, in many instances, personal discussions. If your clever correspondents would be kind enough to inform us how to make a poor mine rich, or to what extent a lode would be productive of minerals, or when it would prove productive or unproductive, and the reason why, they would confer a real benefit on all engaged in mining pursuits, instead of cramming your valuable Journal and the public with vague theories. A few facts from actual observation and experience would, I am sure, be thankfully received by most of your readers and subscribers, because, in my humble opinion, one fact is worth more than a thousand theories. Let us hope, then, that your scientific correspondents will descend from their stilts, for a while at least, and give us the result of their experience in mining affairs in plain English, so that the working miner may be able to understand what he reads. T. G.

Carrickbine, County Cork, July 1.

THE MINERAL VEIN QUESTION.

SIR,—I have been a reader of your Journal (which, without compliment, I pronounce to be valuable) for several years, and have read with much pleasure and some profit many letters and other communications therein contained; but of late the most engrossing subject brought under the notice of your readers, under the head "Original Correspondence," is that of the "Formation of Mineral Veins." I am a learner, and as such should be happy to receive instruction in mineral science from any quarter whatever; and if the object of your correspondents is purely to serve the public, they deserve gratitude for their patriotism. But with the utmost stretch of my measure of charity, I am inclined to the belief that the desire of victory in this argument for their respective theories is the motive by which they are actuated, and not a desire to benefit the world. I have been led to this conclusion by the manner and spirit, or animus, manifest in their letters. Some of the gentlemen engaged in this controversy can write well—*i. e.*, they have a command of language; and, if they knew what to write, they could express themselves very intelligibly to your readers. I will instance of this class Mr. Holdsworth and Mr. Coxworthy, and next to them "A Practical Miner." But while most of the controversialists write with all the confidence of men in possession of the truth, it must be acknowledged that they are groping in the dark at the time that they profess to be in the light. Mr. Holdsworth was more rational than all the rest; for he pretended to nothing. He freely admitted that the subject was enshrined in darkness; and, in regard to the other writers, he expressed himself with becoming respect. I regret, however, that the others have set a different example; for instead of treating each other with respect, they have indulged to a large extent in personalities. To men, sincerely inquiring after truth, such a turn in the controversy is somewhat distressing; and I write you this short letter with a request that you will insert it in the Journal, calling upon the combatants to confine themselves to arguments upon facts; and if they have theories of their own imagination, that they may produce them as such, and not put them forward as "Nature's laws" until they can prove their assertions.—R. SYMONS: *Truro, July* 1.

ON THE FORMATION OF LODES.

SIR,—"A Looker-on" appears to misunderstand me, when he says my opinion is that lodes are at present in a state of formation. I say, for the first time, I believe the lodes are as old as the world in the primitive rock, and formed in the sedimentary as the rock formed, and the ores are daily accumulating or dissolving in them, and even the lode itself is opening or closing, which is dependent on the nature of the adjoining rock. I believe nothing to be for ever stationary in Nature. With regard to a mine improving after being abandoned for some time, were we to be guided by prospectuses of old abandoned mines, when brought out again, we might judge that they had materially improved. I have no doubt, however, but some of them have improved to a certain extent. These things are not the work of a day, but of time. I have found crystals of quartz grown out in an old level 2 in. long in seven years, and very transparent; and, after destroying them, in a few years they grew out again. I can refer to a captain who opened the place some years after, and found them again formed in the same spot. Many lodes when near, and intersecting each other, 'are feeders; and parallel ones when near, without intersections, most times rob each other, as but one seldom makes ore to any extent.—N. ENNOR: *Wiveliscombe, July* 2.

[Mr. Ennor's reply to "A Practical Miner" shall appear in our next.]

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

SIR,—I have for some time had an eye on the working of this Exchange: I now discover that many of your correspondents are dissatisfied with the proceedings of those connected with its management. Knowing that share jobbing has of late been carried to such a pitch as to convince all well-wishers of mining that it is high time something of the kind should be established, to hold those money-hunters in check, I would suggest that the parties, be they who they may, who attempt to carry out the plan (they are sure to meet with opposition and a cry of partiality) to establish the Exchange on sound bases, such as will stand the strictest public test, leaving no well-grounded reason for suspicion. If it is established for the purpose of protecting the unwary, let them do so to the letter. To accomplish this, one great feature would be that a list containing each member's name connected with its management should be published in the *Mining Journal* every week; the public would then be able to judge as to their integrity. When I look at the complaints made, I can see no reason why any party should be prevented from transacting their mining business through the same source, if they complied with certain rules and regulations; it would then give satisfaction to "One and All." They have only to see it carried out as legitimate mining, holding in check those inclined to deceive the public. What the rules should be to accomplish this appears to be the point at issue. With regard to the London rules, I would not say another word, knowing there are many in town who could frame such rules as should give general satisfaction. Then, I say, to allow every party connected with mining to transact their business through this source may to many at first sight appear difficult to accomplish; but I see no real difficulty in it, and venture to give a few hints, showing my views how so desirable an object might be accomplished; which may, indeed, move others to propose something still better to aid those who take the lead in conducting it.

First, let five or seven practical men, of known character, be appointed as inspectors of mines that would transact their business through this Exchange, at a fair remunerating sum for each report;—I will suppose a party opened a new mine from the surface, and they spent from 1*l.* to 500*l.* on it; they then wish to transact their business through the Mining Exchange. Let them give notice for an inspector to be sent—they first advancing the sum named to pay him; let his report state about the amount of money expended and the prospects of the mine with its value—say, 1s. per share. This report should be copied, one handed to the parties, and one kept at the Exchange for the inspection of those inclined to purchase;—each person applying for such report should pay a small fee for a fair copy. Should the parties holding the mine feel dissatisfied with this report, they might give notice for a second, third, or fourth, or even from all those appointed, on paying them. If they disagreed, that of the majority should be the standing report. In this case, it matters not what the prospects of the mine were; it would sell at its reported value, whether that be a shilling per share, or 500*l.* If those inspectors erred in their judgment, the outdoor speculator would soon be found purchasing at an advanced price, as parties would still be at liberty to make their own bargains. If the mine was an old one, that of late had recommenced working, the reports returned should be guided by the money actually expended fairly on the mine, and its prospects, discarding all money paid to parties for *assumed work done*. The plan and estimated expenses for carrying out the mine should be handed to the inspectors, and if approved of signed by them, which would prevent many of the winding-up concerns we now too often see laid before the public, chiefly arising from useless expenditure, or from unwary persons attempting to open mines without sufficient capital. Should a party feel inclined to dispose of a mine for some time in work, or to create new shares to enable them to carry it out, let them avail themselves of the inspector's report as to its apparent value, when every one inclined to purchase would know they had a fair chance for their money, and would go unhesitatingly into the market, and purchase without any of those doubts which now prevail of being *bitten*; besides, the saving of those reckless expenditures we now too often see, arising from want of mining knowledge, accompanied with proper plans and estimates, would be immense: every agent would be held in check—he would be more cautious, and go earnestly to work and produce proper plans, with fair estimates, to be laid before the inspectors: it would be a test for all mine captains, and bring able men into the field. Was a plan of this kind adopted, it would soon be seen that many of these Tom's, Bill's, and Dick's, who now figure in the field, would be capsized, and the business would all flow through a sound respectable channel; it must come there, nothing could prevent it—monied men would follow. Knowing it to be a sound investment, every man might go there unaided, and purchase at a fair market price: leaving those who choose to gamble out of doors to do so at their respective risks. It might be argued, that the reports would only hold good for a few months; were any very glaring alterations to take place, let the sett be again surveyed—the expense would not exceed a month's wages to an ordinary captain, and I am certain on a mine of magnitude it would be worth a year's salary to the company; their agents would be more guarded, and, if in error, corrected, and be informed of every recent improvement in carrying out mining operations. Without something of this kind is adopted, a Mining Exchange will never give general satisfaction. Many other matters might be pointed out as to getting at the real value of mines, but those things are details for another time.

Having narrowly watched mine reports for the last few years, I unhesitatingly say that it is quite disgusting to those who know mining to read a large portion of them. There certainly are some which come from the more guarded and respectable class, that do not figure in the list; and amongst them I would venture to name Mr. Evan Hopkins. I have never yet seen a flashing report come from him; and I think I might challenge all connected with mining to point me out one. There is a something sound in what he writes. It is grounded on practical reasoning, which must be noticed by your readers.

Wiveliscombe, Somerset, June 25. N. ENNOR.

INVESTIGATION OF MINE REPORTS, PROSPECTUSES, &c.

SIR,—I believe the time has now arrived to establish such a committee as that proposed by Mr. Hopkins—*i. e.*, for the investigation of setts and parties, *prior* to any investment, as a security for the public. There are now scores of new mines unworthy of the name, but yet accompanied by the common glowing reports, which, by such preliminary measures as those proposed, would never have been taken up. I am glad to find Mr. Asshecourt ready to support such a useful measure for the benefit of legitimate mining, and I believe hundreds will join to support it. It will place us in a better and safer position, and not so much subject to the evils of jobbing abuses. AN ADVENTURER.

Clifton, July 1.

MINING INFORMATION—PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL.

SIR,—Knowing that you are always ready to countenance everything that has a tendency to promote mining, and cause it to be satisfactorily pursued, in developing the interior of this little world for its treasures, I beg to say that the columns of your valuable Journal will be much more interesting if your experienced correspondents would give us, with less controversy and ill-feeling, what has come under their notice, and worthy of observation—such as the nature of the best stratified channels of ground, intersections of lodes, the effect of slides, cross-courses, elvan courses, and many things incident to mining; also improvements in machinery, ventilation, descending and ascending the deep mines, breaking and bringing to surface the ores, dressing them, and a variety of things that are. At the same time, speculative opinions may be given, which the public will not be obliged to pin their faith to; but hitherto your speculative correspondents have made but little progress in the mysteries of mineral formation, which appear inaccessible to their understanding; yet it might not be objectionable, if they would not cram your columns with almost abuse. Witness "Argus's" letter of the 21st June; while he was complaining of others, he lost the balance of his temper, and "brought forth nothing." There is some worth in what "Argus" and "Practical Miner" says, but it requires dressing. Capt. Ennor, who is really *practical*, has brought out many useful things, and Capt. Pill has laid down facts, yet "Argus" made the attempt to contradict them. Capt. Charles Thomas's batch is also of interest. Mr. Evan Hopkins's letter of the 21st June is calculated to do good. Many, as well as myself, would give you some interesting facts and discoveries, or speculative views, if fictitious names were avoided. Those who keep themselves behind the bush do not hesitate to pull up hard on those who come out like men, especially if any attempt is made to shoot into the supposed bush on speculation —'tis "up guards, and at 'em."—J. WEBB: *St. Austell, July* 1.

NORTH WHEAL BULLER (GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS).

SIR,—I have hitherto refrained from troubling you upon the real state of this concern, hoping that the brilliant reports dished up to us, the distant shareholders, by the paid agents of the company, through the medium of your Journal, would ere this have been realised. I could not conceive that "Fair-Play's" letter of 17th April last, was altogether right (as it has turned out to be by events since); it however led me to try and lessen my interest, fearing it might be so; and I need not tell you that I have not been able to find a buyer at par, although quoted in your list at such a high premium. "Fair-Play's" second letter, three weeks ago, showing that after 15 month's search and scramble in the "diggings," they turned out about 130*l.* worth of poor ore, to me is a settler. It will not suffice to pay even the agent's salary for scribbling such reports, leading us to entertain expectations never likely to be realised. I understand that we have three or four agents on the mine and elsewhere, who walk off with 100*l.* a-year each, besides the office expenses and stationery charges, which form an important item in our expenditure. Surely we ought to be informed how, after such boasted "good ore ground, set at low tributes," &c., the produce is reduced full one-fifth in the promised quantity, and one-half in quality, and know whether the next sampling will shortly take place with an increase in both respects. It appears somewhat strange to me that for many weeks there has not been a single line of report from the agents in your Journal. Can you rectify this, and ascertain precisely the value of the shares in the market, and quote them correctly? This I conceive to be very desirable and necessary. I look forward to this with some anxiety, for at present I must say that, with the rate of expenditure going on, and extravagant agency charges, I see another call ahead, which nothing but a good sampling of ore can prevent. Your correspondent, "Fair-Play," is doubtless in a situation to render the true state of affairs as they are in the county; and I hope I am not asking too much of him, or your Journal, to enlighten those who, like myself, reside far from the locality of the mine, and look to your pages alone for particulars.—S. N. C.: *Hull, July* 1.

WHEAL TONKIN—CAPTAIN SPARGO'S REPORT.

SIR,—In my communication of the 14th June, I had no kind of intention of decrying Wheal Tonkin, nor any desire to bring Capt. Spargo or others into disgrace. I wish they could prove I was wrong in my allegations. I again say such reports are understood by the initiated, but not by others, who read and believe that which is stated as exact. The reports are not those of the exact state of the lode—doubtless, a very favourable one, but not exactly as reported; if so, there must be a great many tons of ore at surface. It would be well for Capt. Spargo to prove the reports to be the exact state of the lode before he or others spend the 300*l.* or 400*l.* in his threatened action against me. I have instructed my solicitor (Mr. Wells, of King William-street) to give undertaking to any process Capt. Spargo may send by his solicitor.

London, July 1. G. ABBOTT.

"DOWSING."

SIR,—It is still an undecided question whether "dowsing" is useful or not, some of your correspondents apparently being of opinion that it is, others that it is not of any use in searching after mineral veins. I said in my last letter to you that I had no faith in the science! My scepticism may be the result, partly, of the impositions of these pretenders (the dowsers). Of all the instances which might be produced of their ignorance or fraud, I will mention only two. A gentleman, owner of a large landed estate in Wales, informed me that he employed one of these diviners to search for lodes in his estate, but having doubts of the truth of the "divining," he pre-determined to test the indications of the twig, the dropping of which in the hand is said to show the presence of a lode. With this in view he provided marks which were put into or on the ground at all the points declared by the dowser to be intersected by lodes. After he (the dowser) had gone across the estate, and all the marks had been set up, the gentleman said that he should like the dowser to go back over the same line, to see if the twig would drop over the same points a second time; but he had managed, unknown to the dowser, to shift some of the marks a few fathoms. Notwithstanding this, as soon as the rod came over the marks, down it fell, and passed over, without falling, the places previously marked as the run of the lodes. This at once decided either that there is no truth in the science, or that this performer was no adept in it, and the gentleman was only confirmed in his unbelief in dowsing. The second instance was given me by a gentleman of Camborne, "a practical miner," very recently, who, like myself, is an unbeliever in the mystery. A dowser was requested by the manager of a mine to search for lodes in the sett, and to attend a meeting of the adventurers held in Camborne. He did so, and at the dinner passed as a man of some note, being in possession of one of the occult sciences. My friend, determined on putting the dowser's faculty to the test, asked him if he could not tell the presence of silver as well as copper and tin? "Yes." "Suppose now (said my friend) I was to put my watch under a hat amongst several other ones, do you think that you could tell under which hat it is placed, by means of the rod?" "Yes," said the dowser. "Then we will try." Accordingly 13 hats were placed in a line, under one of which the watch was put, and the dowser applied his rod, but he passed over seven or eight hats, declaring each, in succession, to contain the watch before he came to the right one. "Now (said my friend) let us go down just below the town into a field where I know there is a lode, to see if you can find it." Away they went, and the rod dropped over many places; when my friend observed—"Now, I am not prepared to say there are not lodes where your rod dropped, because I do not know; but this I can tell you, I know that there is a lode which you passed over without noticing it; come, and I will show it to you." This failure more fully confirmed, if possible, my friend's want of confidence in the dowser. R. S.

Truro, July 1.

MINING REPORTS.

SIR,—Some of your correspondents think a great deal of the reports prepared by mine captains. I have no doubt some of them are worthy of notice, but I believe the majority of them are written merely for selling shares. A friend of mine, who is managing a lead mine near Llanidloes, in North Wales, informed me, some time ago, that he has had many mine captains to inspect the mine from Cornwall and other places, but he never found one of them possessing sufficient knowledge to give a correct opinion. It appeared all guess work, by which any kind of report might have been written. He invited a scientific gentleman to see the property, and he told me that the instructions received on that occasion have not only rendered him independent as regards mine captains, but that they have been the means of leading into such discoveries as will ensure permanent profitable results.—W. R. T.: *Chester, July* 2.

PENZANCE CONSOLS.

SIR,—It appears by a letter, in your last Journal, that this mine has no claim to be in your dividend list, and that it never ought to have paid the one dividend. I think the public would be benefitted if you would kindly publish the following account of a transaction in this mine with a London broker. A bed-ridden lady, attracted by an advertisement, which offered "to sell shares in speculative mines likely to produce 40 per cent., and in regular dividend-paying mines from 15 to 25 per cent.," wrote the advertiser that she wished to invest 150*l.* in some mine which would pay dividends—the money being required to increase her little income. Answers were returned, promising to take "special care of her in her helplessness," and recommending Penzance Consols as a suitable investment, in the following terms:—

"*Jan.* 7, 1851.—Since writing to you, I have received from Cornwall 50 Penzance Consols. These shares will pay 10s. per share per annum. I am able to supply them at 3*l.* per share, subject to a reply by return of post."

This letter not bringing the offery another was written on the 9th, containing the following paragraph:—

"There is 22s. 3d. paid on these shares; and they are paying, and will continue to pay, dividends, as stated in my last."

I inclose two of these letters, that you may see from whom they came, and that I have quoted fairly, and that no other explanation can be given for such words; and when they were written no dividends were paying. Only one of 2s. 6d. has ever been paid, and now the purser is penniless, and a call must be made. I do not find fault with any brokers giving a far-fetched prospectus of coming profits, if they have not wit enough to see that such prospectuses convict themselves; but it is a disgrace to our common humanity that any broker of the City of London should be found ready thus to impose upon a bed-ridden lady; and it is injurious in the last degree to legitimate mining that such false statements should be made; and while such brokers are daily bawling in the *Times* for new victims, and obtaining them, the evil leaven of their influence is spreading far and wide; and nothing save an open market, on the Stock Exchange principle, can put a stop to it.

Return the letters, and, if you please, give the broker's name and my address to any respectable person interested; and should any solicitor who reads your pages be disposed to advise whether this broker can be reached best by a summons before a magistrate for obtaining money under false pretences, or by an action in trover, for any loss arising after the shares are disposed of, I should be thankful for such advice. Until the open market comes, we have only your valuable Journal to look to for help under these circumstances.

Cavendish-square, July 3. O. P.

WHEAL HAMLYN.

SIR,—In exposing the misrepresentations in the prospectus of this concern, I am quite certain that I did not in any way give the writer of the angry and virtuously-indignant letter in your last week's Journal, signed Henry Peet, just cause for assuming such a tone of injured innocence. I did not even mention his name, or trouble myself about persons at all, even though one of them was of so much importance as Mr. Henry Peet. But why all this indignation at seeing the truth in print, as furnished by himself? Simply, because Mr. Peet's letter is at direct variance with the prospectus bearing his name as secretary. But I am not to be diverted by all the frothy declamations of this letter, which is intended, obviously enough, to throw dust into, and not "to wipe it from, the eyes," as the writer elegantly expresses it, from exposing what I consider to be a gross imposition on all persons who believe the prospectus, which was issued to multitudes of persons to contain a statement of facts. Print Mr. Peet's letter on the back of the prospectus, as signed by him, and nobody would believe it referred to the same scheme. The prospectus states that the mine is held on a lease for 21 years, at 1-20th dues. The letter contradicts this, and states that the holding is at present on a license, and a lease would be applied for shortly. What a singular mistake this, Mr. Peet! why, a lease may never be granted at all; or the whole concern may be abandoned, unless good prospects appear, and that very soon; for the shilling call will not do much in the way of legitimate mining.

What an ingenious prospectus, in which the "facts" are all mistakes, and a happy omission is made of all that would be interesting to the subscribers—the destination of the money! So the truth is, there is no lease, although that fact is the first declared in the prospectus; and the dues are 1-16th, and not 1-20th, and the shares were not 2048 when the said document was issued, but 1024. Pray, who made these singular mistakes? and by whose authority was the offer of the mine in 2048 shares made to the public when the adventure was in existence "under an old management," which had not decreed any such division or arrangement? I am prepared to prove that these prospectuses, containing such glaring untruths, were circulated, not "a few," long before the 28th of May, when Mr. Peet states the adventurers agreed to their subdivision, and that the public bought the shares under these misrepresentations, and had no intimation of a shilling, or any call whatever, in addition. I do modestly "dare" to state even this, and much more if necessary. The words used by me were some year, and not some years ago, when the rules were adopted at a meeting of shareholders; the error is the printer's, not mine. Can Mr. Peet say as much? Did he not circulate the prospectus, with all its "mistakes" as to the facts most important and necessary to be known? and has he ever published a corrected copy, and cautioned the public against believing the one in question?—R. S.: *London, July* 4.

[We have been compelled to abridge the letter of our correspondent, and somewhat modify its tone. The claims on our space has caused the former, while a desire to free our columns, as far as possible, from personality, has prompted the latter.]

MINING IN IRELAND.—*(From a Correspondent.)*—At last there appears to be a prospect of the mines in this country being fairly and properly worked by Englishmen and English capital; and we have no doubt but that success will crown the labours of all engaged in Irish mining, provided the operations are carried out with economy, sound judgment, experience, and perseverance. Great care, however, in the first instance is required in making proper and judicious selections of mineral ground and localities; "it is not all gold that glitters." Nor will some of the mining setts recently taken up in this country ever pay the expense of working them, although recommended by old and experienced Cornish mining agents; and those who are about to invest should pause before they rush into things that are, to say the least, of a doubtful character. There are, doubtless, many valuable mines unopened and unexplored, and others partially explored, which will soon become valuable, to be found in the county of Cork; but if those mines, though good, are not worked with great care, and according to circumstances, because different systems of operations must be applied to different localities, we rather think that many good mines will be pronounced failures. A reckless expenditure of capital can never do good in any country, and it would be the greatest misfortune, at this moment, that could happen to this country, to have even the shadow of a doubt created as to the value of the mines by any false or injudicious step at the commencement by those conducting the operations. Whether there is anything peculiar in the *air* of Ireland or the *dew*, we do not pretend to give an opinion; but either the one or the other appears to have had a mysterious effect and influence on some of the "*cudden jackies*" who are conducting the operations in certain mines.

WHEAL CONCORD MINING COMPANY.—A meeting was held before Sir W. Horne, on Thursday, of the parties concerned in the winding-up of this company, for the purpose of settling certain claims. The first discussed was that of Messrs. Gill and Rundle for 209*l.* 17s. 9d. It will be in the recollection of our readers, that at the last meeting before the Master statements the most extraordinary and conflicting were made in respect of a sum of 70*l.* On Thursday the controversy was renewed with no better success on either side. Mr. Speed appeared as counsel for the official manager, and claimed credit for 154*l.* 6s. 2d. as a set-off against the claim of Messrs. Gill and Rundle, who denied that they were liable to that extent, but they were willing to admit that they had received a sum of 60*l.* Mr. W. Snell was sworn, and said he was brother to Mr. G. W. Snell, purser to the company; he produced the bill in question, which was drawn at two months, on the 9th April, 1846, by G. W. Snell, and accepted by a party named Hayes, who allowed it to be dishonoured, and witness, when it became due, paid it in Bank of England paper to Mr. John Rundle, on the 16th July, 1846, and that gentleman then gave him up the bill. [Here the witness produced the document.]. He said his brother gave him the money to pay it, and when he did so Mr. Rundle struck out the endorsement. Mr. John Rundle was then sworn, and he deposed that he had never been paid the bill by Mr. W. Snell; but that he was paid by him an account on the day mentioned—viz.: the 16th July, 1846; but most positively this bill was never paid, as the books would show. The books of Messrs. Gill and Rundle were then produced, from which it appeared that the amount of the bill was credited in one part, and debited when dishonoured in another. A long discussion ensued, the whole of which, from the conflicting and contradictory nature of the sworn testimony, appeared to perplex the Master not a little; but the result was, that his Honour said, he would not decide the question until the purser himself appeared, for it seemed to him a very extraordinary case, and he should like to see the purser's statement a day or two before the next meeting. The proceedings were then adjourned.

BRITISH PEAT-CHARCOAL AND MANURE COMPANY.—The shares in this company, the scrip for which has just been issued, are, as was expected, engaging a good deal of attention. The few in the market were readily purchased at a premium of ⅜ths per share. The object of the company is, by patented means, to convert peat into charcoal for fuel, and for sanitary and agricultural purposes. A similar undertaking has been carried on in Ireland for the last few years with considerable success, the demand for the charcoal proving much greater than can be supplied. This company, we understand, possesses additional advantages from a recent and improved patent, for the use of which they have the exclusive right in England, Scotland, and Wales; and it will, there appears little doubt, become a source of considerable profit for the investment of the capitalist. The first works on an extensive scale are about to be commenced on Dartmoor, the company having completed terms for that purpose with the Duchy of Cornwall. It likewise anticipates making arrangements for the labour of the convicts there with the Government, from whom it may expect every encouragement.

A Compendium of British Mining.

BY J. Y. WATSON, ESQ., F.G.S.

NORTH POOL TIN AND COPPER MINE,

IN THE PARISH OF ILLOGAN.

This mine is divided into 100 shares; 45*l.* per share paid up; market value, 500*l.* Conducted on the Cost-book System. Purser, H. Borrow, Esq., Truro. Principal agent, Capt. James Evans; other agents, James Evans, jun., and John Nancarrow. The sett, which is a mile long on the course of the lodes, and 180 to 200 fathoms wide, is held on lease from the Hon. Anna Maria Agar, for 21 years, from the 11th January, 1845, at 1-15th dues. The machinery consists of one pumping-engine, 50-inch cylinder, and a steam-whim and crusher.

Operations were commenced in June, 1843, and the total outlay of the shareholders was 4500*l.*, when large returns were made, and which, to the end of December, 1848, were—Copper, 9146 tons 4 cwts. 2 qrs., which, with tin, yielded 37,427*l.* 8s. 8d.,—out of which the profit to end of Dec., 1848, divided amongst the shareholders, was 13,500*l.*, or 135*l.* per share. From that time to the present the returns have increased, and the entire profits divided have been—

To 1848, as above	£13,500	0	0
In 1849	11,750	0	0
In 1850	12,750	0	0
In 1851 (six months)	4,500	0	0
Total	£42,500	0	0

Situated in a rich mineral district, North Pool is an extraordinary instance of successful mining upon a trifling outlay, and in a short space of time. It will be observed that, although operations were partially commenced in 1843 (under the name, I believe, of Wheal Raven), the lease is dated in 1845; and in little more than five years the large amount of 42,500*l.* has been divided, and the present profits are at the rate of 10,000*l.* a year. When the mine first proved rich, the shares rose, in less than twelve months, from 40*l.* to 400*l.* per share.

WEST TOLGUS MINE,

Adjoining, and to the north of North Pool, is a large sett, nearly a mile on the course of the lode, and 200 fathoms wide. In 256 shares; W. Richards, Esq., manager. Held on lease for 21 years, from the Hon. Anna Maria Agar, at 1-15th dues. A large outlay, nearly 15*l.* per share, was expended in erecting an engine and sinking a shaft, which proved, however, to be in the wrong place; and the operations were for some time confined to driving an adit to intersect the lodes passing through the sett. A few months since the engine was removed 150 fms. further west, and a shaft sunk on the course of the Great Tolgus lode—this is now down 24 fms. below the adit of 20 fms. At a depth of 12 fms. a level was driven east 16 fms., and west 30 fms., and produced stones of ore. The shaft has yielded good ore occasionally, and it appears to be the general opinion that depth only is required to prove the lode productive.

Before the setts of North Pool and West Tolgus were granted, the late Capt. Reynolds had, it is said, the choice of ground, and took West Tolgus, whilst Capt. Evans chose North Pool.

To the north of West Tolgus, and on parellel lodes to it and to North Pool, is WHEAL MAUD, where, a few years since, a party drove a shallow adit upon a fine lode, composed of gossan and beautiful stones of copper ore, some of which, when I saw them in 1845, were of very large size. The sett, however, was in weak hands, and was abandoned for want of means. I am told that another company is now trying to obtain a lease, and no young mine in the neighbourhood is more worthy of an effectual trial.

To the north of Wheal Maud is EAST SETON, where a small steam-engine was erected, and several tons of ore returned, under the management of Capt. Evans, of North Pool; but, through the difficulty of obtaining calls from some of the shareholders, the engine is idle at present. Since this was written, in 1848, these mines, I believe, have been amalgamated.

[*To be continued in next week's Mining Journal.*]

SANTA ANA MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austin-friars, on Monday—JOHN DISTON POWLES, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. L. R. JONES (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, from the *Mining Journal*, and the financial statement.

The CHAIRMAN then explained that the total amount of expenditure was 46,262*l.* 19s. 1d., and the income 29,987*l.*; consequently, 16,275*l.* 19s. 1d. stood as a debtor item in the accounts. During the last year means had been taken for smelting their silver ores, of which they had a considerable quantity on hand ready for the process, should it be found applicable, and a party of smelters from England had been sent out with blowing machines from Cornwall, together with every other assistance considered necessary and suitable. By the process they had hitherto adopted there was evidently a considerable loss of silver; the smelting of the ore henceforward would unquestionably extract more, and save much expense, by which they hoped to see the present debtor balance sensibly diminished.

A SHAREHOLDER inquired what amount of silver ore they had ready for smelting purposes.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the estimate made valued the amount equal to $40,000. He submitted the balance-sheet, attested by the auditor, Mr. Hurry, who was re-elected, and Mr. W. Champion Jones, elected auditors for the ensuing year, as was also H. W. Schneider, Esq., the director going out in rotation. A vote of 50*l.* per annum to each of the directors, commencing with the 1st of January last, was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. SCHNEIDER explained that the greater part of the expense, preparatory to smelting, had been charged in the accounts now produced, and as he considered they had not, by the old method, obtained much more than three-fifths of the silver the ore contained, the difference by smelting must show itself at an early period. The expense would be less, and they might fairly reckon on good results.—The usual compliment to the directors followed, and the meeting terminated.

CALLINGTON MINING COMPANY.

At the quarterly meeting of shareholders, at the offices, Salvador House, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday,

RICHARD HODGSON, Esq., in the chair,

Mr. P. WATSON read the notice convening the meeting from the *Mining Journal*, and the financial statement, a detail of which we gave a fortnight back, and which showed—Balance from last account, 2114*l.* 15s. 3d.; three months' cost and expenditure, to the end of March, 3080*l.* 14s. 10d.; London management, auditors, &c., 133*l.* 10s.; interest and discounts, 15*l.* 12s. 10d.= 5344*l.* 12s. 11.—By three months' returns of silver-lead ore, 2365*l.* 6s. 1d.; reserved fund transferred, 619*l.* 1s. 5d.: leaving balance to the next account, 2360*l.* 5s 5d.

The CHAIRMAN announced his recent visit to the mines, and that he had much good information to bring before the notice of the meeting. He then read the following reports:—

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The directors having met you here so recently, and then explained to you the position of the mines, and their expectations from further development, have, at this so early a period, but little to add in the way of information. The various levels under prosecution are giving every encouragement for per-everance, and when the required internal communications are made, there is just reason to calculate on increased quantities of ore being produced; this, you must bear in mind, requires time, but this you may rely upon, that no exertion on the part of the directors shall be wanting to attain so much-wished-for and desirable a consummation. The accounts (a copy of which has been sent to each shareholder) are on the table for your approval.

Capt. Lean's report, dated 30th ult., and received this morning, will be read to you, by which you will learn the true position of the mine up to the latest period.

The following report, from Captain Lean, was then read:—

Callington Mines, June 2 0.—North Mine.—I beg to inform you the lode in the diagonal shaft, sinking below the 125 fm. level is 15 in. wide, and will produce 4 cwts. of lead per fathom (down 9 fms. below the level); this is a most important point to push, in order to lay open tribute ground to work on a much larger scale, which alone will pay, but when effected, a profit can be made. The lode in the 125 fm. level north is 20 in. wide, producing 3 cwts. of lead per fm., with favourable ground for driving through. The lode in the rise (behind and over this end) is 14 in. wide, composed of soft quartz, prian, and lead, producing 2 cwts. of the latter per fm., up 7 fms. from the back of the level, and when we communicate to the 112 fathom level, we shall be in a position to set two new pitches, which, from present appearances, promise to be productive ones, and no doubt will render us great assistance. The lode in the 125 south is 15 inches wide, producing 5 cwts. of lead per fm.; this end we are hastening on as fast as we can, to unwater the winze below the 112 fm. level, already sunk about 5 fms. below the level; when drained, we shall hole it to the 125, which will lay open several pitches, but at present it is completely locked up, for want of ventilation and drainage to work it in a proper manner, and to the best advantage.

South Mine.—The lode in the 125 fm. level north is 14 in wide, producing 2½ cwts. of lead per fm.; we are driving this level with all speed to reach the counting-house shaft, which is sunk 2 fms. below the 112, but we were obliged to suspend it in consequence of the water we had to contend with; here also is a very important piece of ground to be wrought when we can make it available by drainage, &c. The lode in the 112 fm. level south is 12 in. wide, producing 3 cwts. of lead per fm.; and, from the favourable nature of the ground, it is opening ground that will be wrought at a profit. Since we have resumed the driving of the level above mentioned, it has been so productive that we shall resume the driving of the 125 south to keep pace with it, as the shoots of lead are dipping in that direction, as well as to ventilate them both; this will be done without an increase of cost, as we purpose removing the men (for the time) from the 125 east. Johnson's lode, in the 125, is very hard, but, notwithstanding, it is producing fine stones of copper ore. The lode in the 50 east is 20 in. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and blende, impregnated with copper ore.

Kelly Bray.—The lode in the rise over the 70 fm. level is 3½ ft. wide, and will produce 3½ tons of copper ore per fm., and promising an improvement; this rise is up from the back of the level about 9 fms., the eastern end of which is in whole ground, or, in other words, none of it has been stoped, but when the shaft is holed it will be taken away at a moderate tribute. The lode in the stopes, in the western end of the rise, is 6 feet wide, and will produce full 5 tons of copper ore per fathom. I will add, all Kelly Bray lode wants is a full development, and she will pay. We sampled a parcel of lead ores on the 2 th inst., computed 45 tons, and on the 27th a parcel of copper ores, computed 100 tons, to be sold by public ticketing.

In conclusion, I will say that the mine, taken as a whole, is very much improved, and I never saw it looking better since I have taken office (3d Dec.), and you may rely on every effort being made by us for bringing fairly to market all the mineral we can, and to get the mine not only in a suitable state, but also a profitable state of working, as soon as possible. Enclosed you have the produce of the 100 tons of copper ore.

The CHAIRMAN observed that he had accomplished two objects during his visit to the mines—first, that of going underground to see the exact state of Kelly Bray lode; secondly, ascertaining that all the stores were charged for. The purser, in fact, assurred him that there was not 5*l.* left uncharged, even for small stores. Capt. Lean, their superintendent, devoted one moiety of his time to the services of the company, the other half to Holmbush. The air was bad in one or two places, and likely to remain so until the sink and rise were communicated, the distance between being about 10 fathoms. As soon as they holed to the shaft they would be enabled to sell 500*l.* worth of copper a month, at an expense not exceeding 150*l.* About 7 fms. from Kelly Bray there was a lode standing in whole to the north, that might deserve notice at some future period. They were sinking three shafts, and doing a great deal of extra work. The copper ore for sale, computed 100 tons, was in actual weight nearly 110 tons, and the lead parcel 4 tons more than was estimated. He concluded by asking that the reports and accounts then produced be received and entered upon the books of the company, which being carried unanimously, he apologised for having an engagement that obliged him thus early to quit the meeting.

Mr. STAINSBY then took the chair, and conducted the remainder of the proceedings.

Mr. WATSON suggested the propriety of recommending the directors to make a call of 1*l.* per share forthwith, for the purpose of reducing the present debtor balance against the company; this would enable them to purchase their stores at a cheaper rate—in fact, they might get a discount upon them.

A SHAREHOLDER observed that it was very unusual indeed that the proposal for making a call should emanate from one of the shareholders. In this and all the mines he was acquainted with, he had ever found directors quite ready enough to make calls, and take that sort of duty into their own hands: they required no hint or prompting in such a case.

Mr. SMITH enquired what proportion of the 3080*l.* 14s. 10d. working cost of the last quarter was for stores? and received for answer, 730*l.*

Mr. P. N. JOHNSON stated that a regular stock account of receipts and delivery was kept upon the mine, and copies received in town: it was kept in the most satisfactory manner. His estimate of the copper ore returns after the shaft was holed was that they might leave about 150*l.* per month profit.

Mr. MACKAY proposed an amendment—that as respects a call, it be left entirely at the discretion of the board; which, being seconded and put, was lost on a division, and the original motion carried.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired the present number of directors, and was informed four, leaving a vacancy for one—Mr. Lewis having resigned.

Mr. SMITH proposed that all future supplies to the mine be open to competition by public tender, which being seconded, was carried unanimously.

Mr. WATSON proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. P. N. Johnson for his indefatigable services, and hoped he would, with Capt. Lean, carry out their joint plan for future operations.

Mr. JOHNSON returned suitable thanks, and assured them that while supported by their approval, as evinced from time to time, he should not relax in his exertions towards effecting the wishes of all—that of bringing the concern again into that effective state of working to enable them to resume the payment of dividends.

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman and directors being carried unanimously and acknowledged, the meeting separated.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

At a special general meeting of shareholders, held at the offices, Old Broad-street, on Wednesday—WILLIAM BAWDEN, Esq, in the chair—Mr. NICHOLSON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting from the *Mining Journal*, it being called to confirm the resolution unanimously passed at a special general meeting held on the 3d June, for the purpose of increasing the capital of the association, in conformity with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement.

Mr. T. P. THOMAS moved, and Mr. PRYOR seconded, the resolution, that the same be confirmed.—Mr. KELSEY moved an amendment, that the further capital required be raised by calls upon the old shares, rather than by the issue of new, which not meeting with a seconder, fell to the ground.

The CHAIRMAN explained, that the matter had received the careful attention of the board, who had given it every due consideration, and had ultimately come to the unanimous conclusion that the issue of preference shares was far the better plan, as every shareholder had the option of taking his proportion of the proposed new shares.

Mr. FIELD supported the same argument. No one could be in the least prejudiced by it. The holder of five shares as at present constituted, would be entitled to five preferential ones, and could hold both, or dispose of whichever sort he pleased, thus enabling those parties to hold on their interest, when it might be inconvenient to respond to any further call; to those who could pay, he would say—pay your call, and retain the same interest you at present do.

The SECRETARY then read a copy of a letter to Mr. Robson, the solicitor to the Duke of Buckingham, respecting the terms of a proposed new lease—there being only six years of the present one unexpired. No reply as yet had been received by the board.

Mr. FIELD inquired whether the meeting, being called for special purposes, could discuss other matters, relative to the future progress of the workings and management?—The CHAIRMAN said, certainly, though they were not competent to pass resolutions relative to any but the special matters.

Mr. FIELD then recommended that preparatory operations should be commenced at once at Roselobby. It would be only policy to push on the workings there with all speed, get the engine looked carefully over, and made ready to work, with the flat-rods, if necessary. Mr. Richard Harvey and Capts. J. and W. Richards being disqualified, by the disposal of their interest in the concern to other parties, it was necessary that steps should be taken to fill their places as the committee upon the mine.

The SECRETARY read the several clauses from the Deed of Settlement, showing that the qualification necessary was 20 shares each, and a residence within 20 miles of Truro.

The CHAIRMAN said, as they were now without such a committee, he would return them thanks for their past services. A new one must be elected, and that must be done legally.

Mr. FIELD suggested that they might proceed to the selection or appointment at once, subject to confirmation at a general meeting. They must be chosen from shareholders in the county and paid, for no work was well performed where there was nothing to reward their exertions. He proposed Mr. F. Pryor as one, fully assured that from the interest he held in the concern, and his knowledge of mining, he would be found a most valuable man as one of the committee.

Mr. HERRON suggested that the directors hold a meeting on Thursday, to consider what steps would be proper, and for the interest of all, as regards the election of the committee, fixing the days of meeting, &c.

The resolution proposed being carried with only one dissentient voice, the meeting terminated, with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

WHEAL GOLDEN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

At the annual general meeting of shareholders, held at the offices, New Broad-street, on Wednesday, the 2d inst.,

W. THORNE, Esq., in the chair,

After the usual preliminaries, the following report of the directors was read:—

Since the last general meeting, we have greatly extended the works of our mine, and have pleasure in reporting that our prospects have considerably improved; the very exhausted state in which the mine had been left by the former company, and the great quantity of deads which had accumulated in the levels from the lapse of 20 years, caused a delay in paying dividends until the month of January last. Since which period, with the resolution of this day, three dividends will have been declared of 5s. per share, amounting to 3153*l.* 15s, and our captain's report encourages the hope that our returns will from henceforth considerably increase. We have the satisfaction to announce that the works of the mine have been carried on judiciously and economically.

In the last year we have driven in the levels 337 fms., at the average cost of 1*l.* 19s. 8d per fm.; stoped 512 fms. of backs at 15s. 2d. per fm.; made 67 fms. of rises in backs at 1*l.* 8s. per fm; sunk 68 fms. of winzes at 1*l.* 16s. 7d. per fm.; and 33 fms. of shafts at 4*l.* 19s. 9d. per fathom

We have raised on tribute 267 tons of ore, at the average price of 4*l.* 12s. 2d per ton; the total produce of ore for the year has been 558 tons, which have realised 7249*l.* 13s. 9d., and the total expenditure has been 618 *l.* 19s. 9d., including about 150*l.* on account of the new engine and materials for the Penhale sett.

Notwithstanding the extent of our operations during the year, the total cost of our agents, including office and secretary in London, has been but 251*l.* 10s., and of your direction the sum of 15*l.* 5s. 11d. only, thus keeping the whole expenses of management at about 3½ per cent. of the produce of the ores raised.

It will be in the recollection of most of the adventurers, that in the month of March last we felt called upon to put the Penhale sett to work, the estimated cost of the engine and other requisites for doing so being 600*l.*, and a scheme was proposed by your directors for raising this amount by the issue of 1000 shares at 6*l.* each. The result has exceeded our expectations; within one month the whole of these shares were agreed to be taken, and although the period for paying the instalments was extended to the 1st Oct. next, yet the accounts now produced show that 3695*l.* has been already paid, of which 3545*l.* has been contributed by the adventurers, and 150*l.* by new subscribers.

Your directors have ordered a 60-inch cylinder engine of Messrs. Hocken and Loam, the erection of which, with other works, is progressing satisfactorily; they are also in treaty for a 20-inch hauling engine, and have no doubt that this mine will be put to work at less cost than was originally estimated.

Your directors have concluded for a grant from the Commissioners of the Duchy of Cornwall, to work under the sea at 1-24th dues, which extends the setts altogether full two miles on the course of the lode.

The statement produced by the purser shows the balance from the last bi-monthly meeting, after payment of the second dividend of 1000*l.*, to be 243*l.* 10s. 7d.; produce of ores, 2033*l.* 13s.; received on new shares, 3695*l.* = 5972*l.* 3s. 7d.—Total costs, including expenditure on Penhale, 2698*l.* 19s. 9d.: leaving a balance in favour of the company of 3273*l.* 3s. 10d.; but for the information of the adventurers the directors submit an analytical statement of the income and expenditure of the past year.

[The agent's report is inserted among our Mining Correspondence.]

Statement of Accounts.

June, 1850.—To balance					£	409	11	0
Ores sold						7249	13	9
Profit on stores						99	18	10
Received on new shares						3695	0	0=£11,454 3 7
Agents	£	251	10	0	Carriage	£	214	17	3	
Direction		15	5	11	Freight		230	6	7	
Stems		482	4	8	Rates		21	5	0	
Bargains		151	16	5	Dues		209	3	11	
Tutwork		1440	6	5	Stores, timber, &c		413	15	10	
Tribute		1230	8	6	Horses' keep and sundries		254	15	9	
Machinery		941	15	3						
Coals		324	8	3	Two dividends paid		2000	0	0 =	8,180 19 9
					Leaving a balance in favour of the company					£ 3,273 3 10

The following resolutions were then moved and carried unanimously:—

1. That the directors and captains' reports, and the balance-sheets, now produced, be received and approved of.
2. That Messrs. Thorne, Maxwell, Young, Gurney, and Gabain, be the directors for the ensuing year.
3. That Mr. J. D. Young be re-appointed purser for the year ensuing.
4. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the past directors, and also to the captain, purser, and clerks of the company, for their exertions in bringing the mine to its present highly-satisfactory position.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—There is no change to notice in the lode in Field's engine-shaft sinking under the 80 fm. level. The water is decreasing in the winze lately sinking under the 80 fm. level, east of this shaft; we hope soon to resume the sinking of this winze. The lode in the 80 fm level, east of this shaft, is 6 ft. wide, all good saving work for copper ore—worth 6*l.* per fm. The lode in No. 3 winze, sinking under the 70 fm. level, is worth for copper ore from 100*l.* to 110*l.* per fm.; we may anticipate from this a great improvement in the 80 fm. level very shortly. The lode in the 70 fm. level, near Wyld's shaft, is still looking very well, worth for copper ore from 50*l.* to 60*l.* per fm. No other change since last report.

ALLT-Y-CRIB.—We have sold 30 tons this month, realising 160*l.* profit on the month's working, without touching any of the old bottoms, which we shall be quite content to be able to see, without getting any of the ore which they are said to contain until next month. The lode in the adit opens into great bellies of ore on the south side westward. We have a fine course of ore yielding 2 tons to the fathom in the end; and there is a good stope in work all the way from Felix's shaft—a length of about 25 fms.; and I expect it will hold for 10 or 15 fathoms further west. I think the old men in their workings under the adit were hardly as far west as Felix's shaft, so that we shall find more of the main bunch left than we looked for. We are breaking excellent ore in the air shaft; and the mine altogether is in a satisfactory condition, and now beginning in earnest to show what it is capable of.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The lode in the 115, east of Andrew's winze, is 4 ft. wide, and yielding about 2½ tons of ore per fm.; we intend cutting into the lode west by setting day. The lode in the 103 east is 4 ft. wide, worth 5 tons of ore per fathom. In Hooper's winze, in the 8 , no alteration. The lode in the 47, east and west, is much as last reported. We weighed at Morwellham, on Friday last, April ores, 74 tons 6 cwts., and 67 tons 16 cwts. 2 qrs., and sampled May ores, computed 141 tons.

BORINGDON PARK.—The end is in about 24 fms. from Murchison's shaft, and I think we are not far from a cross-course, as the lode is in a disordered state. Murchison's shaft is down about 8 fms. below the adit level; the water is so quick in this shaft, that we are obliged to abandon working until the engine is in course of working. We have commenced sinking Hitchins's shaft below the adit level, which we shall get down 15 fms., or as far as we can go for water, as speedily as possible. I have set a pitch in the back of the adit level at 6s. 8d. in 1*l.* The tributers in this pitch are likely to do well, and I intend setting another as soon as our dressing floors are completed. We are getting on as fast as possible with our dressing, but are very much driven up for want of water. The walls of our engine-house will be up in another week.

BRYN-ARIAN.—The 20 fm. level, driving west from the engine-shaft, is in a lode 6 ft. wide, yielding 15 cwts of ore per fm. The end driving north-west, in the same level, is yielding about 6 cwts. of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of this level east of the winze, are producing from 10 to 12 cwts. of ore per fm. The 10 fm. level driving west from the engine-shaft, is in a lode from 6 to 8 ft. wide, but at present poor. The stopes in the back of this level, west of shaft, are producing 8 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 20 fm. level, north of Hallett's shaft, is 5 ft. wide, composed principally of jack, mixed with spar and lead ore, and at present of a very promising appearance; the same level driving south is not yet through the slide, but I expect it will be in the course of three or four days.

BUTTERDON.—The engine-shaft is progressing very favourably; it is now down 6 fms. 2 ft. below the 30 fathom level. The lode in the end is about 3 ft. wide, near 1 ft. of which is saving work; in the north end the lode is large, and of a very promising appearance.

CARADON WOOD.—The following is a copy of the report received from Capt. Robert Dunstan, dated 25th June—a notice of which appeared in our last Journal:—The work is progressing favourably here; we are getting on well with the under leat, and in the shaft we have very good ground. We have the middle lode in the shaft, and according to its bearing there it is a north and south lode, so in that case we have three north and south lodes. It carries a very fine gossan, of about 18 in. wide, and is altogether of very promising appearance. We hope to commence the upper leat early next week; we have 14 men employed in cutting, and six men in the shaft. The smiths' shop, &c., are also progressing.

CRADDOCK MOOR.—Our proceedings for the last two months have been as follows:—We have continued to drive on the cross-course north, and have put two additional men there, in order to reach Gilpin's lode, which we hope to accomplish in three months from this time; this lode is very productive in West Caradon, and softer ground on it, so that we hope to go down there with greater speed to explore the mine. We have likewise kept six men sinking the winze on Vivian's lode, which is now about 6 fms. deep; this winze, I am glad to inform you, is much improved since last reported, the lode then was about 15 in. wide, yielding about ¾ ton per fm.; it is now about 3 feet wide, composed of yellow ore and fluor-spar, yielding about 2 tons per fm. In driving the cross-course north, we cut two orey branches, which we expect will fall in with this lode (Vivian's) about 2 fathoms deeper. By sinking about 10 fathoms more we expect to intersect Dunstan's lode, which we found at the 20 fathom level, a large kindly lode, with good stones of ore.

CEFN BRUNO.—The lode in the 24 fm. level is 3 ft. wide, still producing 2 tons per fm. The lode in the shaft, 200 fms. west of whim-shaft, is 20 in. wide, with good stones of ore. Lode not yet cut in the deep adit.

COOK'S KITCHEN.—At present this mine is looking well, and the agent's report represents a change for the better every week. The following is an extract from Capt. Rogers' report:—A great improvement has taken place in the north lode, also in Chapel lode. The ground in the 190 cross-cut, south from the Chapel lode, west of Chapel shaft, to intersect Dunkin's lode, is very favourable, and we hope to see that lode in four or five weeks from this. In the 72 fm. level, east of new east shaft, the lode is looking well, and has a very promising appearance. We have good copper ore, worth 40*l.* in the fm. The tribute department on this lode is looking very well. This mine is, to say the least, situated in the very heart of the best mines in the county, mines that have yielded vast profits to the adventurers. Notwithstanding that it has of late been low in the market, I think it will speedily advance. The recent operations here are likely to open up before the public a field for future enterprise. The specimens taken from the respective lodes are highly promising.

COPPER BOTTOM.—The engine-shaft is now 6 fathoms below the 50 fm. level; the lode in the bottom of the shaft is 3 ft. wide, of a very promising character, and the ground through which the shaft is sinking is still very congenial for copper. There has been no alteration in either of our 50 fm. levels since my last report. In the 40 fm. level, driving west of Paull's shaft, the lode is 14 in. wide, composed of spar and prian, with occasional stones of yellow ore; in the west end of the winze, sunk below the 20 fm. level, east of Paull's shaft, we have still a branch of ore, 1 ft. wide. In the stopes in the back of the 20 fm. level, east of Paul's shaft, we are still raising some good ore; in the winze sinking under the same level, west of Paull's shaft, we have a very promising lode, 3 ft. wide, producing some good saving work. In the 20 fathom level, driving west of Stanley's shaft, the lode is still of a very promising nature. In the 10 fm. level, driving west of Stanley's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of spar, prian, and spots of ore—this end is within 8 fms. of the ladder-road shaft; we have set this shaft to sink below the adit level, and expect to sink it through ore ground. On the north lode, May's shaft is communicated to the 30 fm. level; the lode in this level, driving west of the same shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing some good ore; as we have a beautiful stratum of ore ground a few fathoms west of this level, there is no doubt but that the lode will in future prove to be of a much more productive nature. The south branch, in the bottom of the adit level, west of flat rod shaft, is still producing rich ore. We have been obliged to suspend all operations on the lodes south of the caunter lode, in consequence of having cut some water in the shaft; judging from what I have seen of the backs of these lodes, I consider them to be of a very promising character. We shall sample next week from 28 to 30 tons of ore.

CYFANNEDD FAWR.—No. 1 sink continues to improve, the lode is now 5 to 6 ft. in width; I have sent you a fair specimen, that you may judge of the ore. In No. 2 stope we have very good ore, much improved since my last report. We purpose sinking here in the course of next month; but shall be obliged to make a dam at both ends to carry off the water.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—Since my last report, we have met with a cross-course in the 6 end west. On account of the hot close weather, our air is very foul throughout the central part of the mine, in connection with the steam-engine shaft. I have been obliged to take the men from the 6 end to raise on the cross-course, to communicate with the 40 winze, which will not only throw open the ground, but improve the ventilation of the mines. There is a little ore in the rise, but the ground and lode are quite disordered by the cross-course. The lode in the winze is also disordered by the cross-course. The sumpmen have cut the cistern plat and borer holes, and fixed in the cistern and bearer, fixed in the bottom of the lift, &c., but we have not been able to proceed with the work, in consequence of being disappointed by the foundry people not having furnished the work according to promise. We have finished the excavation of the wheel-pit, and the leat is complete as far as Rundle shaft.

DEVON CONSOLS NORTH.—The ground in Morris's shaft, on the north lode, is improved for sinking, and the lode continues to look well. In the adit level, on the same lode, there is a further improvement, and we have the most favourable indications, together with rich spots of copper ore.

DOLFRWYNOG.—We are now driving along the course of the lode in the Fron level, and in course of 2 fms. expect to reach the junction; the lode continues very kindly. In the Fownog level we have been making a cross cut in the lode; we have gone as far as 6 feet, but are not yet through it. I have sent you samples of the lode. The men continue the clearing of the Caban level.

EAST BALLESWIDDEN.—Our engine-shaft is now down 3 fathoms under the 5 fathom level, with a very kindly lode of tin going down in the bottom of the shaft. The end going west, on the flat lode, is still looking well, with a good lode of tin in it. We are now sinking the shaft I mentioned last week, which will come down on this end, and enable us to work on the new lode discovered in it some time since. The new shaft on the flat lode will be completed to the adit level in the course of next week, when we shall begin to sink under the adit, on the crossing of the "flat" and "rose" lodes. We are now preparing to put up a horse-whim on this shaft, which will also draw from the other new shaft, and the engine-shaft. Our smith's shop is now complete, and we shall soon be getting our stamps to work.

EAST BIRCH TOR.—The lode in the adit end continues to produce good stones of ore; the stopes also present a very promising appearance, and our tribute pitches are without alteration.

EAST CROWNDALE.—The 47 fm. level east has just met with a splice in the lode, consequently the present end is poor. The lode in the 38 west is about 15 in. wide, composed of mundic, peach, and good spots of ore. We set on 28th June the 47 east, and we intend driving the 58 west, also to sink a winze in the bottom of the 47, on the north lode; this will prove whether the lode cut in the 58 cross-cut is the same as the lode in the 47, or not. It is a question with us whether we should not drive the 58 west, on the south lode, to cut the cross-course, having been informed that the lode made ore in the old workings in the 12 and 20 fm. levels. The ground in this mine is of moderate price.

EAST SHARP TOR.—Hitchins's engine-shaft is now 36 fms. 2 ft. below the surface, the ground in which is a little more compact, but still very favourable.

EAST TAMAR CONSOLS.—The 90 fm. level, north of Furzehill, has been extended 4 fathoms 2 feet 10 inches during the past month; the lode has been poor and unproductive; the present end contains a little ore; lode getting larger and more promising. The 70 north has been driven 9 fms. 2 feet 6 in.; the lode has yielded on an average 9 cwts. of ore per fm., and the backs will come away at a low tribute; we have commenced sinking a winze in the bottom of this level (to meet the 90 end) on the course of a good lode, worth 12 cwts. of ore per fm. The 60 north has been driven 2 fms. 4 ft.; the lode has yielded on an average 7 cwts. of ore per fm.; it is less easy for driving, but not materially so: the men were employed during a good part of the month in rising towards the level above for ventilation; the 60 south has been extended 5 fms. 3 ft. 6 in.; the lode has yielded on an average 5 cwts. of ore per fm.; in the present end it is 4 ft. wide, and worth 6 cwts. per fm.—every prospect of further improvement. In Caroline's shaft the lode is large and kindly, worth 5 cwts. of ore per fm.; during past month sunk 2 fms. 5 ft. 6 in. The 26, north of Church-lane shaft, has been extended 3 fms. 4 ft. 6 in.—lode 3½ ft. wide, composed of can and gossan, with 7 cwts. of ore per fm. The 46 fm. level, north of Gullett's, still clearing and securing; some ground is standing in the back of the level that will set at a moderate tribute. The pitches generally are looking well, particularly in the back of the 70, north of Furzehill, were one is working at 6s. 8d. in the 1*l*. We have 45 men employed on tribute, at an average of 10s. in the 1*l*. for lead, and we calculate they will raise from 35 to 40 tons of ore this month.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—We have set the following bargains:—The 23 to drive east by six men, at 5*l*. per fm.—lode at present small and poor; west, to six men, at 3*l*. 10s. per fm., the lode being 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, mundic, and ore, a very promising lode. The stopes in the back, east of shaft, are set to two men, at 30s. per fm.—lode worth 5*l*. per fm. The 12 east is set to two men, at 4*l*. per fm.—lode large, and producing occasional good stones of ore, but not of much value. Very little has been done in the winze in the bottom of the 12, in consequence of an increase of water, which prevents us for the present from sinking any further until the ground is drained by the level below, which I hope will be the case in two or three weeks.

EAST WHEAL RASHLEIGH (LEAD AND COPPER).—The ground in the western adit still continues favourable for driving on the course of the lead lode, with occasional spots of lead. The lode is improving in depth in the shaft.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—The sinking of Hitchins's engine-shaft has been suspended, or our engine would have failed to keep the water in fork at a greater depth. We have commenced driving south, and shall extend the drivage a few fathoms, after which we shall put the men to drive east, to cut the water at present falling in the shaft, which we shall carry into the cistern of the new 12-in. plunger, in course of being put down. The lode in the cross-cut is of the same good character, so far as we have driven, producing gossan, prian, quartz, and peach, with a small portion of tin. Murchinson's shaft is down 13 fms. 3 ft. below surface; we have a splendid lode in this shaft, in every respect equal to the statement in my last report. The new engine-house is being built as fast as possible, and will be quite ready for the engine when finished. They are 10 ft. above the cylinder bed.

ESGAIR LLEE.—We set on the 28 June, the engine shaft to sink below deep adit to 9 men, 3 fms. or the month, at 11*l*. per fm., now down 6 fms. 4 ft. The deep adit, east of Morgan's winze, to 4 men, 4 fms., or the month, at 3*l*. 15s. per fm.; the lode is full 6 ft. wide, producing some stones of ore, but not to value. A winze to sink below the 12, east of Morgan's winze, by four men, 4 fms. or the month, at 5*l*. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, some saving work, but not sufficient to value. The stopes in the back of the deep adit, east of Morgan's winze, by four men, 6 fms. or the month, at 3*l*. per fm,—lode on an average will yield about 6 or 8 cwts. per fm. To stope in the back west, by four men, 8 fms., at 3*l*. per fm.—lode yielding about 8 cwts. of ore per fm. To stope in back of Orman's winze, by six men, 8 fms. at 3*l*. per fm.—lode yields 8 to 10 cwts. of ore per fm. To stope in back of the 12, west of Morgan's winze, by four men, 6 fms. at 2*l*. 15s. per fm.—lode yielding 8 cwts of ore per fm.

GOGINAN.—The lode near the boundary shaft has been cut through; it is 16 ft. wide, spotted throughout with ore, but not rich at present. Preparations are making for sinking upon the lode. The 80, west of Francis's shaft, is yielding some good stones of ore, and has a promising appearance.

GONAMENA.—The 80 fm. level cross-cut is driven north of Taylor's lode 10 fms., and about 40 fms. from the West Caradon boundary, and is still continuing north towards other lodes, driving at 55s. per fm. A few fathoms have been driven both east and west on Taylor's lode in the 80, but the lode is small and poor. On Gilpin's lode the 80 west has been driven 10 fms. from the cross-course, and is now within a few fathoms of the West Caradon boundary; the lode in the present end is a large, hard, coarse spar, spotted with ore; the 80 east is extended near 30 fathoms, the last 5 or 6 fms. through ore ground of about ¾ ton per fm. The 70 has been driven about 8 fms.; the eastern end yields 1 ton per fathom.; the western end, ½ ton per fm. These are all the tutwork operations of the mine; I think, therefore, the 60 east should be resumed, and as soon as the West Caradon whims can command the drawing the stuff, the 104 cross-cut should be taken up by this company and continued to Gilpin's lode.

GREAT POLGOOTH.—In the 96 fathom level, on north lode, north of the slide, the lode is large, producing some tin; there is a considerable quantity of water coming out of this end, and from the present character of the lode there is every prospect of the expectations being realised in having a good lode. The 96, south of the great elvan, on south lode, is increasing in size, and richer for tin. In the 84 west there is a good lode, but not quite so good as last reported; in sinking under the 84 we cut the great elvan, and have commenced a cross-cut to drive north in the 96, which we consider preferable to driving in the same direction from the bottom of the sink in the 84. In the 84 east the elvan dropped down so as to cut out the lode in the end; we have set a pare of men to sink in this place at 5s. in 1*l*., and propose to resume driving this end after sinking a sufficient depth at this point; we are also driving east on the lode to the south of the elvan, which is large, and yielding tin, and we expect to meet with the main run of tin a little further eastward. In the 84, west of Clark's, on St. Martin's lode, the lode is full 3 ft. wide, and worth 5 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks, and continues to improve. The ground in the 110 cross cut, at Taylor's, is hard, which occasions some delay as to time in reaching the lodes, but is by no means unfavourable to the production of tin when gained. The cross-cut in the 36, from Taylor's, to cut the north lode, is in good ground; an alteration in the underlay of this lode has caused some further driving than was expected, but there is reason to think that we are now near the lode, and from the extensive workings above we expect to meet with something shortly. At Boskellen the lode is large and kindly. In the 20 fm. level west, on St. Martin's lode, the lode is large, producing some good tin, and very promising. The ground in the 36 cross-cut, south of Coade's, is fair, and the small branches we occasionally meet with are rich for tin, and in a few fathoms further driving we expect to cut the lode under the large old workings, which has not been seen for the last century. We rose last month about 50 tons of very rich sulphur mundic intermixed with copper and tin, and the lode still continues as good as ever. The number of tributers, and the pitches generally, are the same as last reported. A part of May tin has just been sold, realising about 900*l*.; some more will be sold on Saturday, 5th inst.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—The 51, east of Tweedale's shaft, still continues to improve, ground fairer than usual for driving; the stopes in the back producing well, and the ore of high produce. The 40 end has improved since my advice of the 23d; the stopes in the back east and west are good, and ground fair for opening. The 30 is without any material alteration; the stopes highly productive. The 20 is going forward rapidly, ground very fair and lode highly productive; the stopes in the back east and west are turning out very satisfactorily. The cross-cut south from old lode is now within 3 fms. of cutting the new lode, which, I am happy to say, we have seen more than 200 fms. west of the junction. We are in high expectation about the said new lode, and believe it will turn out a great deal of lead. The adit lode is rather poor, having been disturbed by some branches running across the end. The tribute pitch, on caunter lode, still produces well. The pitch in the bottom of the adit, on the old lode, presents rather cheering prospects. We are likely to get a good parcel of lead from the pitches for our next sampling. The pitch on the tin lode, west of Sunderland's shaft, in the 20, is yielding large quantities of tinstuff. The surface work and dressing operations are going on satisfactorily. We have from 90 to 100 tons of mundic ready for shipment; also two parcels of black jack, for which we expect to receive at the rate of 22s. per ton. The mine is looking throughout very cheering, and we trust we shall receive on July 2 very spirited biddings for about 60 tons of lead. We are preparing a parcel of tin for the market, and expect to sell it shortly.

GREAT WHEAL SHEBA.—The ground in Vatcher's shaft is altered much for the better—beautiful light blue clay-slate, dipping north. We are getting on with raising stones as fast as possible. In three days more the masons will finish the pit.

HEIGNSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—Doidge's winze has been sunk and made complete 10 fms. 3 ft. below the 45 fm. level, at which point we intend driving east and west after the lode is cut through, which will be commenced immediately; and, judging from present indications, it leaves little or no doubt in my mind of its being found productive. The 45 has been extended eastward since last meeting 4 fms. 5 ft. 2 inches, and producing on an average from 1 to 2 tons of good ore per fm. We have driven the 35 fm. level 5 fms. 4 in. during the last two months, through ground producing occasional small bunches of ore, but not rich; this end is suspended for the present, and the men put to sink a winze from this level to the 45 for the better ventilation, and to facilitate the stoping of the back of the 45 fm. level hereafter. Since the last meeting, we have cut the south lode in the cross-cut at the 35, and driven 5 ft. 4 in. on its course east towards Hitchins's shaft; the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar and gossan, mixed with black and yellow copper ore, but not enough to put a value on. Hitchins's shaft has been sunk 2 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. since the last meeting; the ground in this shaft still continues hard; nevertheless, good stones of ore are being broken from the lode, which promises to improve. The 35 fm. level, west of said shaft, has been driven 4 fms. 2 ft. 10 in. since the last meeting; the lode in this end being on an average from 2 to 3 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of black and yellow copper ore. The stopes in the back of the 35, east and west of Biscombe's rise, so far as desued, looks very well: these stopes were commenced on the 23d inst. I am glad to inform you that the line of rods through the 35 is made good, and the lift fixed in Victor's winze, which works very satisfactorily; this winze was set on the 21st inst., to be made complete 10 fms. 3 ft. below the present bottom of the 45, as will be seen by the setting list of the same date. We have commenced cutting plat in the 45 at Bayley's shaft, preparatory to sinking the same. In conclusion, I beg to say that our returns will be in future about 20 tons of ore per month, and when the communication is effected by Bayley's shaft, with Victor's winze in the 56, the returns will be considerably increased.

HENNOCK.—We have commenced cutting through the western lode in the 30 fm. level; it is producing some lead, and the nature of the lode is altered for the better. I have no doubt it will take us three weeks to get to the western wall, the lode being so very large. The shaftmen are sinking, and the ground is favourable. We have also been driving east to cut the flookan, and have gone through some very kindly ground, producing some good branches of lead, which will form the eastern lode in depth; this lode has not been seen in the upper levels.

HOLMBUSH.—The ground in Hitchins's engine-shaft, sinking below the 132, is favourable. The lode in the 132 south is 4 ft. wide, producing 5 cwts. of lead per fm.; the lode in the rise in the back of the level will produce 3 cwts. of lead per fm. The western stopes, in the back of the 132, will produce 3 tons of copper ore per fathom; the lode in the eastern stopes is rather disordered by several small cross-courses, and we have removed the men to stope the bottom. The lode in the 132, west of the diagonal shaft is 15 in. wide, producing 1¼ ton of copper ore per fm.; the lode in the rise over this level is 12 in. wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the 120, east of the cross-course, is 4 ft. wide, composed of mundic, spar, blende, and stones of copper ore; more promising I never saw it before, and I have no doubt we shall have a productive lode shortly. The lode in the 110, east of the cross course, will produce 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 100 east is 20 in. wide, producing 1½ tons per fm.; the lode in the 100, west of Wall's engine-shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of copper ore per fm. The ground in Wall's engine-shaft is not quite so favourable as it was. There is nothing new in any of the pitches to remark on.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—The lode in the 74, west of Stewart's, is 4 ft wide, yielding 6 cwts. of lead to the fm. East of Gilpin's the lode is 4 ft. wide, with spots of ore, and a large spar on the north side. The men in the 74 ~~west~~ are cutting plat. The lode in the rise over the 62 west is 2 ft. wide, with stones of ore. The lode in the 50 west is 5 ft. wide, yielding 7 cwts. of lead per fm. In the 40 end west the lode is 4 ft. wide, making good stones of ore, and a quantity of jack.

LEWIS.—In the 90, east from engine-shaft, on the north lode, there is no alteration since my last report; the south lode, in this level west, is 4 in. wide, producing stones of tin. The north lode in the 80 east is 2 ft. wide, low price work. Praed's lode in the 50, west from copper ore shaft, is 7 in. wide, with kindly appearances. In the 40 and 30 fm. levels west, lode much the same as last reported. In the 20 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, opening tribute ground; this lode in said level, east from the new shaft, is 15 in. wide, opening good tribute ground. At present our prospects on copper ore lode are not so favourable as expected; in other respects there is no alteration since last report.

LLWYNMALEES.—The 14 fm. level west is still in as good a lode as last reported. The stopes from 5 to 20 fms. west of western winze, over the 14 fm. level, for 3 fms. high, do not look so well as usual. The stopes from 5 to 20 fms. west of western winze, over the 14 fm. level, from 3 to 5 fms. 5 ft. high, are not so good as last week; the above stopes are in a disordered lode, which we are just getting through, and in the course of a few days we shall have quite as good ore as ever to stope upon. The stopes to 5 fms. west of western winze, over the 14 fm. level, from 3 to 5 fms. 5 ft. high, are much the same. We shall complete the fork, or reservoir at bottom of London shaft, on or about Tuesday next. The rise 6 fms. west of western winze, to communicate with the stopes, is completed, and will be of great advantage for our future stoping.

LYDFORD CONSOLS.—At Wheal Mary, the lode in the gossan shaft is large and exceedingly kindly, being composed of spar, prian, capel, and occasionally good stones of lead ore.—At Wheal Adventure, the lode in the adit end, south of engine-shaft, is not quite so large as it has been, presenting, however, a kindly appearance, composed of gossan and flookan.

MERLLYN.—Having completed cutting penthouse, &c., we have recommenced sinking the whim-shaft; the lode is worth 30*l*. per fm.; we are also sinking a winze east of the whim-shaft below the 26 fm, level; the lode is worth 20*l*. per fathom. The lode in the 16, west of the whim-shaft, though not clear of the cross-course, is improved; and I expect it will shortly show a further improvement. At present, its value is 12*l* per fm. The lode in the winze below the 15 yard level is worth 20*l*. per fathom. There is no other alteration in the mine since my last.

NORTH BULLER.—On Monday we commenced sinking King's shaft with six men, and have sunk 8 feet at 8*l*. per fathom; yesterday we again set to nine men, to sink 2 fms. at the same price; the lode in the bottom of the shaft is about 3 ft. wide, composed of peach, gossan, and spar, intermixed with spots of yellow copper ore, and, considering the depth, of a most promising character. The horizontal rods, pitwork, &c., are working exceedingly well. The ground in Louisa engine-shaft is at present hard, and we cannot get on with the sinking as fast as we could wish: we find, by measuring the shaft from surface, it is down 36 fms.: set to sink 1 fm. at 18*l*. per fm., by nine men. The ground being hard, we intend for one horse and one launder to do the work while it continues hard; by doing so we shall save 5*l*. 5s. per month. The lode in the adit end is about 2 ft. 6 in. wide, with good stones of copper ore in it, much the some in character as stated in our last report; set to drive 2 fms. at 3*l*. per fm., by two men.

OLD WHEAL BASSET.—The 10, west on South Wheal Basset lode, is on a lode 2½ ft. wide, spar, prian, and stones of ore. Paull's lode, in the adit west, is small and orey, of low quality. The 12, east on red lode, is producing some good stones of ore One pitch set at 9s., tribute looking very well, and another at 12s. tribute.

PENHANGER.—About the centre of the sett we have sunk a shaft 5 fms. on the course of the lode, and have commenced driving on its course to ascertain its true bearing; in the shaft it is composed of spar, some gossan, and spots of mundic, and is about 3 feet wide.

PENZANCE CONSOLS.—We are still driving the 24 fm. level west on the new lode; this lode is 2 ft. wide, of saving work, and ground soft, with a good appearance. We have a pare of men working on tribute on this lode, who we expect will break a good quantity of tin this month. In the 24 fm. level, west of Carthew's shaft, we are breaking a quantity of tinstuff, some of which is very rich for tin. Our tributers are getting on very well at present. Other parts just as last reported.

PRINCE ALBERT.—We are working here with great energy. Our men have cut in through the hill, and have met with the lode answering to the dialing, and it is of a very kindly nature. We are also drawing tin ores to the surface, and shall be in a position very shortly to put our stamps to work. Our shaftmen are busy at work, and have broken some excellent stones of tin. Our tributers are still in good spirits, and prospects good.

RIX HILL.—The middle shaft lode is 3 ft. wide, producing a little tin. In the 50 east the lode has taken horse, and we believe the main part of the lode is north; we have put the men to drive in that direction. Our tribute pitches are without much alteration on the whole. Our last parcel of tin, No. 1, fetched 46*l*. 10s. per ton—purchasers, Calenick and Bissoe Company; No. 2, 31*l*. 10s.—purchased by the Calenick and Ysethaltan Company.

SILVER VALLEY AND WHEAL BROTHERS.—Since our last report we have set to drive the 14 fm. level, west of Oak shaft, at 3*l*. per fm., 4 fms. stent, where the lode is composed of gossan, mundic, quartz, and spar, containing a little silver. The 24 fm. level has been set to drive at 2*l*. 5s. per fm., 6 fms. stent; here, in the killas and white-iron (the composition of the lode), we have met with a little silver. The lode in the deep adit level (which we are also driving west) is of much the same nature as in the 24; to-day (July 3) we have taken up one or two samples from the end, which contain some silver, and promises to be productive. We have also set to drive a cross-cut, north from Oak shaft, in the deep adit, to intersect a tin lode recently discovered a little to the south of Silver Valley tin lode, at 2*l*. 15s. per fm., by four men.

SOUTH PLAIN WOOD.—We are still sinking Nicholson's shaft on South Plain Wood side; the lode here continues about 3 ft. wide, composed of mundic, peach, spar, and prian, within the last two or three days we have broken some good stones of ore; at present the lode has a very promising appearance. By the latter part of this week we expect this shaft will be down 10 fms. under adit; the ground here is not expensive for sinking, the present price is 7*l*. 10s. per fm., and the lode continues strong, and carrying two good walls, therefore I should recommend the sinking 10 fms. deeper; by the appearance of the white killas at the surface, that will bring us within 10 fms. to intersect it, which will leave in going to hill about 55 fms. of backs, when I hope to meet with some good shoots of ore in driving. At Gabriel's engine-shaft, on Horsey Hill side, since my last report, we have cut a plat for the cistern and ground for the bearers, and fixed the standing-lift from the 15 fm. level to the surface, and have also fixed the shears, and dropped our sinking lift, and commenced sinking as before; the present price is 15*l*. per fm. We shall proceed with the sinking of this shaft with all speed to the 35 fathom level, when we shall drive cross-cuts north and south to intersect Camplin's and Nicholson's lodes. We have sunk a pit on Nicholson's lode, on Horsey Hill side, about 10 feet east of the river, 9 ft. deep, and about 35 fms. from Gabriel's engine-shaft; I find the lode here is about 3 ft. wide, carrying two good walls, underlaying north about 2½ ft. per fm., composed of gossan, spar, prian, peach, mundic, and stones of ore; the lode here has a very promising appearance—a beautiful light blue killas by the side. We have also sunk another pit on Horsey Hill side, on the back of Camplin's lode, about 12 fms. east of the river, 10 ft. deep, and about 18 fms. west of Gabriel's engine-shaft; the lode here is about 2½ feet wide, composed of gossan, quartz, spar, mundic, and stones of ore, underlaying north about 1 ft. per fm., with two good walls. The lodes have a very promising appearance at the surface, giving us every encouragement for finding copper in depth.

SOUTH TAMAR CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is sunk 2 fms. under the bottom of the 124; the ground continues favourable for sinking, and lode worth 8 cwts. of ore per fm. The 124 south has been extended 6 fms. 6 in. during the month; the lode has yielded on an average 12 cwts. of ore per fm.: the end is now 24 fms. from the shaft, and we have set one pitch in the back of this level at 3s. 5d. in 1*l*. for lead. The 124 north has been driven 3 fms. 4 ft. 6 in.; the lode has been tight and rather poor during the last three weeks, not yielding more than 4 cwts. of ore per fathom. The 112 south has been driven 4 fms. 3 ft., the lode on an average yielding 8 cwts. of ore per fm.; in the present end the lode is large, very easy for driving, and somewhat better for lead. The 112 north has been driven 6 fms. 1 ft. 6 in., lode yielding 9 cwts. of ore per fm.; in the present end it has a most promising appearance, being 3½ feet wide, and very easy for driving; the lode is altogether 3 feet wide, and carrying fluor-spar on each wall, and looking a good deal better than in the level above. In the 100 north the lode is becoming regular and well-defined, being now 2 ft. wide, composed of capel and can, with mundic and good strings of ore. The end has been extended 2 fathoms 2 feet, and during part of the month the men were engaged in rising against a winze from the 90. The 90 south has been driven 4 fms. 5 ft., the lode on an average yielding 9 cwts. of ore per fm.; there is a fine promising lode in the present end. The 90 north is suspended until the winze is holed to the 100. The 80 south has been extended 5 fms. 1 ft. 2 in.; the lode has yielded on an average 9 cwts. of ore per fm.; in the present end it is 3½ ft. wide, composed of a beautiful can, and worth 10 cwts. of ore per fm. In this level and the 90 it has but a very slight underlie, and is altogether as fine and promising a lode as can be seen. We have resumed driving the 30 south, and shall push it on with all possible speed. The pitches generally are looking very well. We have 43 men employed on tribute, the highest price being 9s. 6d., the lowest 3s. 5d.; average, 7s. 4d. in 1*l*. for lead only. The stamps engine continues to work very well, and the halvans yield more than we anticipated. I have ordered axle, &c., for 12 heads, as the engine will carry them with a very trifling difference in the expenditure of fuel.

SOUTH TOLGUS.—The lode in the 54 east is 3 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. The north lode, in the 42 west, is producing 1 ton per fm. The winze from the 42 east to the 32 east is holed; it has produced 2 tons of ore per fm. throughout. Youren's lode, in the 32 west, is yielding 2½ tons per fm., and in the winze below the 22, 1 ton per fm.

SOUTH TRELAWNY.—We are still cross-cutting west with six men—ground rather stiff. Set for July month at 6*l*. 6s. per fm., four months' stent. We are also cutting in west 2 fms. 5 ft. 6 in.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—In the 205 fm. level we have cut a trip plat, and commenced operations for sinking the engine-shaft to the 220. In the end, driving south in the 205, the lode is 18 in. wide—a rich course of ore. In the 190 end the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of spar and ore—work of a moderate quality. In the 175 end the lode is 2½ ft. wide, occasionally producing good stones of ore. In the 160 end there is no material alteration, the lode is still about 2½ ft. wide, saving work. In the 145 end the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive. At the north mine, in the end driving north in the 90 fm. level, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar, intermixed with good stones of ore. In the 80 end the lode is 2½ ft. wide, good saving work. I am sorry to say we have met with a misfortune, in breaking the main-rod in the south mine engine-shaft, which I am afraid will hinder us from drawing up all the tributers' work in time for this sampling.

TINCROFT.—Highburrow tin lode, in the engine-shaft sinking below the 152 fm. level, at 35*l*. per fm., is 4 ft. wide, worth 15*l*. per fm. In the 152 east, at 14*l*. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 8*l*. per fm. In the 142, east of Martin's east shaft, at 5*l*. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 14*l* per fm. In the 132 east, at 5*l*. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 15*l*. per fm. Chapple's lode, in the 120, west of engine-shaft, at 12*l*. per fm., is 3 ft. wide, worth 16*l*. per fm. Downright shaft sinking below the 110, at 14*l*. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 16*l*. per fm. We are about to commence driving the 110 east and west of downright shaft, where the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 10*l*. per fm. We are driving west on the south part of Grout's lode in the 80, at 4*l*. per fathom, and carrying about 3 ft. of the lode, worth 18*l*. per fm. The new pitches are looking remarkably well, and likely to yield large quantities of ore; we shall next week commence driving the 70 west. North Tincroft lode in the engine-shaft sinking below the 110, at 20*l*. per fm., is 2 ft. wide, unproductive; in the 110 east we are still driving south on the cross-course to cut the lode in the west end, same level, driving at 11*l*. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 6*l*. per fm. In the 100, driving east of Willoughby's shaft, at 9*l*. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore; in the 100, west of engine-shaft, driving at 7*l*. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 25*l*. per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 90, west of engine-shaft, at 5s. in 1*l*.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 35*l*. per fathom; the pitches on this lode are yielding fair quantities of ore.

TOKENBURY.—At the adit level, on E 3 lode, the men in driving east on one of the branches came to ironstone, and it being doubtful whether they had yet found the right lode on the east of the cross-course, they have since been searching for it further south, and now seem from, the quantity of water in the end, to be near a lode. The air-pipes are not yet fixed for forcing air into the south cross-cut, to proceed with cutting the South Caradon productive lodes coming towards our mine. Our prospects continue to improve, driving D and E lodes west into the granite. D lode has been 4 ft. wide—now not quite so large; it is composed of spar, mundic, and gossan, with black ore throughout: the quantity of black ore has gradually increased. E lode is 2½ ft. wide, of mundic, spar, gossan, and black and yellow ore.

TREBELL CONSOLS.—Having just returned from the mine, I am happy to be able to inform you that the large tin lode in the adit level is improving in quality. We only want a steam-engine and stamps to make this, I fully believe, a profitable mine.

TRELAWNY.—Trelawny shaft is down deep enough, and the men are set to cut ground for bearers and cistern, and sundry other shaft work, which will be forced on as quick as possible, and after it is completed they will commence cross-cutting towards the lode in the 107 fathom level. The lode in the 92 end north is 3 ft. wide, and worth 7*l*. per fm.; in the south end in this level it is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 8*l*. per fm. In the 82 end north the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 17*l*. per fm. In the 72 end north the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 7*l*. per fm. At the north mine, in the 78 end, north of Trehane, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 7*l*. per fm. In the 68 end, north of ditto, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 6*l*. per fm. Smith's shaft is still in timber ground, and is now down 15 fms. 4 ft. below the 55 fm. level: we hope to get it down deep enough for the next level in about a week more. In the 55 end, north of ditto, the lode is split at present, and poor. The stopes throughout the mine are looking much the same.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—Christoe Lode:—The 100 fm. level west of Garden's shaft, we have suspended for the present; these men will sink a winze below the 90 fm. level; in the 100 cross-cut south, west of shaft, we are driving to prove the lode. In the 90 west the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 10*l*. per fm. In the 80 west the lode is 15 inches wide, with but little ore; in the same level, east of Christoe's shaft, the lode is 20 inches wide, with good stones of ore, and is looking more kindly.—Parent Lode: In the 64 cross-cut north we are driving to cut Parent lode, and south to cut the Middle lode. In the 30 fm. level, east of ditto, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with stones of ore, and is looking kindly.—Middle Lode: In the 40, west of cross-cut, the lode is 15 in. wide, with stones of ore. At Burgess's shaft, below the adit level, the lode is 18 in. wide, stones of ore.

TRELOWETH.—The cost-sheet for May, explains that the cost is much higher, having more men employed sinking the winze, as well as Harrison's shaft, it is a five week's working, and the engine-shaft ground proved in the sumpmen's favour, which has made the cost higher than usual. The lode in Harrison's shaft continues to produce as much ore in a fm. as mentioned in last week's report, but it is much harder, and the question is what effect it will have upon the ore; at present it looks very well in the east end of the shaft; west end not so good, neither has it been so ever since we discovered the copper ore. We are sinking below the 45 fm. level for bearers and cistern, and making preparation to fix a lift to take the water from the lode when cut in the 45 fm. level cross-cut—it will require most of the month to accomplish this work. After this is done we purpose sinking again as rapidly as possible. The 45 cross-cut is driven south 4 fms., and we calculate 12 or 13 fms. further to drive before we cut the main lode, which in my opinion ought to make good bunches of copper at that depth. The ground in the 32 cross cut is hard, and nothing more discovered as yet.

TREVILLE.—We have been driving by the side of the lode to avoid the disturbed ground caused by the runs in the cross-cut. The 20 fm. level is now 7 fms. from the cross cut on the eastern or hanging wall of the lode, and is now being carried diagonally across the lode, in order to reach the western or foot wall, and we have now about 3 ft. of the lode in the end; the lode presents the same favourable indications as seen at its intersection in the cross-cut, being composed of flookan, spar, carbonate of lime, carbonate of iron, friable spar, and beautiful mundic, and altogether presenting as highly-favourable indications as we could wish to see in a lead lode, and I feel confident that even should we not find lead on the foot wall on reaching it (which is highly probable), we shall not continue the level very far to the south before we reach it. Our machinery is working admirably—water course, 6½ strokes per minute. We shall set the shaft to sink by eight men for the 30 fm., or next level, on Saturday; the lode seems completely drained, and the ground will stand for a sett, and I think we shall drive 12 or 14 fms. next month, and unless we have an increase of water our shaft will be down to the 30 by September.

TYWARNHAYLE.—The 90, east of Bennett's shaft, is still good, lode 4 ft. wide, producing 6 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in Benett's shaft has improved, producing 4 tons per fm. The lode in the 80 east is also better, producing 1½ ton per fm. The lead lode in the new shaft at Wheal Clarence is still good; the last 20 fms. have been through good lead ground, the bottom of the shaft producing 5 cwts. of lead per fathom, and the men sinking 2½ fathoms per week. The returns both of copper and lead are expected to increase.

WEST BEAM.—The new engine-shaft is sunk 4 fms., and we are carrying down with it about 4 ft. of the lode; we do not know the size of the lode where we are sinking, but this part of it is very rich, and worth 2000 lbs. per 100 sacks. I am highly pleased with this lode, and do not hesitate to say that I have never seen one equal to it at the present depth. We shall remove the whim to this shaft for permanent work, and by the time our stamps are finished we shall have a good pile of tinstuff ready to return. All the heavy parts of our engine are cast, and the surface erections are in a state of great forwardness.

WEST CARADON.—The following are a few of the leading tutwork bargains on the different lodes:—Jope's lode in the 65 fm. level produces 1 ton of ore per fm. The winze in the bottom of the 50, 2 tons. Menadue lode in the 128 west produces 1¼ ton. The 116, 1½ ton. The 104 west is suspended for the purpose of rising in the back to communicate with the 92; in this rise the lode produces 2 tons per fm. The 92 fm. level west produces 3 tons of very good ore per fm; the winze in the bottom, 3 tons per fm. The 80 west, about ½ ton per fm. The 60 is poor at present, but since our last meeting we have driven through some good ore ground. The 50 west produces some little ore. Vivian's lode in the 92 east produces 1 ton per fm. We have driven the 38 east through some good ore ground, but the present end is poor. The 27 east produces ¾ ton per fm. The 17 west, 1½ ton; and the adit, 1 ton per fm. Dunstan's lode in the 104 and 92 are poor. The 50 east produces 3½ tons per fm. The adit level is poor. Gilpin's lode in the 27 is poor. The 17 produces 1½ ton per fm. The 17 east ½ ton per fm. In the adit, since last reported, we have had a good course of ore for several fathoms; and in the winze under the adit we have a very good lode. Since our last meeting we have forked Fox's shaft to the 101 fm. level, and have commenced driving east and west; the eastern end produces ½ ton per fm. We expect our next sampling to be about 300 tons.

WEST UNITED HILLS.—In handing you my report of the above mine, I beg to say the erections of the engine house, boiler-house, stack, smithery, carpenters' shop, material-house, office, coal-yard, and other buildings, are vigorously in hand, and trust they will be executed within the given time allotted to the tradesmen. My examination of the lodes in the adit level, 20 fms. from the surface, has been particularly satisfactory to myself. The first lode, 20 fms. south of the engine-shaft, averages 5 ft. wide, composed of gossan, mundic, spar, blende, and rich copper ore; this lode is driven upon in this level for upwards of 100 fms., and well-defined throughout. The second lode is 9 fms. south of the last-mentioned, and averages from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed also of gossan, mundic, spar, and good copper, and is a parallel lode with the first, so far as we can judge without trying the dial to it; this lode is also driven upon for more than 100 fathoms, and maintains its regularity and character. We have set the engine-shaft to sink below the adit level at 6*l*. per fm.—the takers to pay every expense, whim-drawing, launders, &c., and hope we shall be able to go down 6 or 8 fms. further without the use of the steam-engine. In conclusion, I beg to say it is my decided opinion that the prospects of the mine will be fully realised within 12 months. The lodes are of a most promising character; and I have consulted some of the first mining agents in the district, who have seen them repeatedly. They agree in their opinion that these lodes cannot fail in depth; and, on cutting the lodes at the 40 and 50 fm. levels, we shall have large returns of copper ore; this I believe also. Every operation in the mine is going forward with great spirit, and trust nothing will deter our progress.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL.—The 85 fm. level, west of Williams's cross-course, on Wheal Jewel lode, lode 2½ ft wide, worth 15*l*. per fm. The winze sinking below the 70 fm. level, west of Williams's cross-course, on the same lode, worth 7*l*. per fm. The 57 fm. level, west of Hodges's cross-course, on Tolcarne tin lode, is worth 7*l*. per fm. The winze below this level, on the same lode, is worth 20*l*. per fm. The stopes in the back of this level, on the same lode, are worth 20*l*. per fm. The 57 fm. level, east of Hodges's cross-course, on the same lode, is worth 5*l*. per fm. The winze in the bottom of the shallow adit, west of Tregoning's shaft, on the same lode, is worth 6*l*. per fm. The 42 fm. level, west of Quarry shaft, on Tolcarne tin lode, producing stones of tin. The stopes in the bottom of the 12 fm. level, east of Tregoning's shaft, on the same lode, are worth 18*l*. per fm. The stopes in the bottom of this level, west of Tregoning's winze, on the same lode, are worth 24*l*. per fm. These stopes are working on tribute.

WEST WHEAL TOWAN.—The 20 cross-cut north is still in favourable ground, driven 6½ fms. nearly in the last month. The Middleworks lode is cut west of cross-course in the 20 fm. level; it is 9 in. wide, producing ½ ton of ore per fm, and very promising. Caroline's shaft is resumed sinking, and is well ventilated by a winze, which has also laid open a good piece of tribute ground. The lode in the 15 east is composed of spar, mundic, copper, and tin ore. The lode in the adit level, east from cavern, is 4 ft. wide, spar, mundic, and copper ore. The tinstuff is turning out quite equal to expectation, and there is no doubt of returning a great deal of tin as soon as the rains set in—the season has been unusually dry.

WEST WHEAL VIRGIN.—In the 18 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, there is a large and kindly lode, producing good tin; in the same level west the lode appears to be improving in size, and is good work for tin; in driving this end further west we hope shortly to cut another lode. We are still sinking the shaft on the adjoining lode, which is looking very promising.

WHEAL ADAMS.—The 72 is communicated with the 60 stopes, and six men are engaged cross-cutting west through a part of the lode, consisting of friable quartz,

granular galena, and sulphuret of antimony. To the west of this is dark blue slate, with granular galena disseminated throughout (good stamps' work). The wall of the western branch is not yet reached. Our object in cross-cutting in this place is not only to ascertain the value, but the width of the quartzose, middle, antimony, and western lodes; although these lodes or branches have formed a junction going south, each of them can be distinguished in the end of ground. No mundic exists in the black ground, nor is antimony found in any other part but that denominated the antimony lode. As soon as we have cut the west wall, we propose fixing timber at the back of the 72, and then stope the ground from wall to wall, leaving the refuse stuff underground to support the walls, instead of timber. The quartzose lode, south of the rise, is disordered by a cross branch of decomposed slate. The stopes to the north will produce 1½ ton of ore per fm. The bargain further north will be completed by the end of this week, when we shall place the men to enlarge the plat, and fix a tramroad in the level, to bring on the stuff from the 40, 50, 60, and 72 fm. levels, more especially the black ground, for the stamps, the rises having been completed for the purpose. The end in the 50, extending south in the black ground, will produce 5 cwts. of lead to the fm. for the width of the end (3 ft.) We are still engaged in re-timbering the 40 and 50, north of the old engine-shaft. The end driving midway between the 40 and 28 is in good ground, the lode, however, contains less lead and more jack. The stopes in the back of the 40, north of old engine-shaft, will produce 7 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the winze sinking in the 28 fm. level will produce 10 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the rise is 4 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. At Alier, we have cut the flookan of the lode in one of the pits, and shall open on the lode in the course of next week. The lode at Hill is hard, and at present poor. We have taken out four heads of the stamps, and the little engine is now working eight heads, crushing the black ground, the results of which shall be made known to you in the course of the week.

WHEAL AUGUSTA.—The lode in the tribute pitches in the 10 fm. level is much the same as last reported. The 18 fm. level, east of engine shaft, is extended, 8 fms. 4 ft. on the course of the lode; the lode is from 18 to 20 in. wide, and has a good appearance—in driving 3 or 4 fms. more we shall cut another excellent tin lode. In the 18 fm. level west we have cut the wall of another tin lode—we have not yet broken through it. In the 30 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, the ground is hard at present, and the lode small; in the same level west the lode is 5 in. wide, and the end looks well. We hope shortly to cut that rich course of tin we left going down in the bottom of the 18 fm. level. On our new east and west lode we have sunk the shaft 3¼ fathoms; the lode is 4 ft. wide—tin excellent.

WHEAL CARPENTER.—Since my last report we have made fair progress with the engine-house, and the shaft is not only timbered up, but a sink in the bottom made 4 ft. deep, in which additional kindly indications have presented themselves in splendid stones of lead ore on the north wall in the gossan and flookan part, and excellent stones of rich copper ore in the gossan in south part of the lode, which is full 6 ft. deep.

WHEAL DANIELL.—The house-water lift is at work, and a plat set to cut at the bottom of the shaft, which will take about a fortnight, after which a cross-cut will be driven north to cut the lode. Two pitches are working in the back of the adit on the lead course, at 10s. tribute.

WHEAL EDWARD (Calstock).—Up to the beginning of June we have been shoding and tracing the lodes through the sett, and have opened on eight east and west lodes, three north and south lodes, and a caunter lode, the whole of which are very promising. The east and west lodes are those that pass through Wheal Arthur and Wheal Zion, adjoining setts on the east, where thousands of tons of rich ores have been returned, and large rich lodes now opened, producing 5 tons of ore per fathom. We are now sinking a shaft on the caunter lode, although but 4 fms. deep; the lode for 2½ ft. wide is good saving work for copper. I have had a sample assayed, which produced 15¾ per cent. copper. The lodes generally have every appearance of making a body of ore in this great flat land on the top of the hill. The Tamar Mines lead and silver lodes cross these great copper lodes in Wheal Edward, from which we have taken fine specimens of silver-lead. There is an adit about 50 fms. behind us that will drain this mine to a depth of 65 fms.

WHEAL FANNY.—Hitchins's engine-shaft is sunk 15 fms.; the men are engaged casing and dividing, putting in footway, at 4s. per fm. On Friday, June 27, we cut a large stream of water, in consequence of which we were obliged to abandon it until a whim drawing machine can be erected; sufficient power can be obtained from the large wheel to draw all the stuff and pump the water. In the adit level we are letting down the water as fast as possible, and hope to commence driving on the lode the latter part of the week. We finished levelling on Saturday for our new lent, which is upwards of 1100 fms., and set the contracts to be completed in a month, at 7d. per fm.

WHEAL GATE-POST.—The operations here are going on quietly, and with all the success which could be contemplated with the limited force employed, the object being by costeaning to prove the several lodes which pass through the sett; the workings are progressing steadily, and fresh discoveries and improvements daily taking place. On Saturday last a lode between 4 and 5 ft. wide was cut about half a mile from the main points of working, composed of white spar and prian, being strongly impregnated with mundic and spots of yellow and black copper ore. The sett is on the boundary of the granite, and extensive. The workings are limited, as the period since the commencement of operations has not allowed of their being further developed. A shaft has been sunk 8 fms., and a cross-cut driven out to take the lode 2 fathoms, but a costeaning pit having been sunk a lode has been taken, and holds out good promise. An adit is also in course of driving, and several lodes or branches are in the sett, which show themselves at or near surface, and one or two caunter lodes. The ground is somewhat disordered, but no doubt on getting to the "fast" will change its nature, and from the workings going west it is apparent much work has been done by the ancients. There can be no doubt but that the cross-courses influence the lodes in the immediate neighbourhood.

WHEAL GOLDEN.—Since the last general meeting, our operations have been chiefly directed to sinking the mine deeper, which was rendered imperative from the fact of our finding, as we cleared old workings, that the former company had removed all the ores they could, without having continued sinking. As we found the ground hard at the engine-shaft, from the bottom of which we had in the 70 to drive a cross-cut 16 fathoms, and through a barren part of the lode about 60 fms., we determined on sinking Thorne's shaft, which has been done to the extent of 17 fms.; we found the lode improve as it went down: at the commencement of our sinking it produced about 8 cwts. of ore per fm., and at the bottom of the 87, which we arrived at last month, it produced about 16 cwts per fm. In sinking a winze about 9 fms. north of Thorne's shaft, in the 77 fm. level, which is now down about 4 fms., the lode produces about 9 cwts. of ore per fm., and in another winze, about 9 fms. south of Thorne's shaft, and about the same depth, it produces about 22 cwts. per fm., so that when the 87 is extended we have a fair prospect of considerable increase in our returns. The north end in the 77 is producing about 2 cwts. per fm., but we expect that it will shortly improve, as there was a good lode in the 70 a few fathoms north. The south end produces about 2 cwts. per fm.; but this level has carried ore about 12 fms. further south than the 70 fm. level. The north end in the 70 is extended about 60 fms. from Thorne's shaft, and is producing about 9 cwts. of ore per fm.; and the south end will produce about 5 cwts. per fm.; but this end we have suspended until Webb's shaft, which has been recently sunk to that level, is completed for receiving the ore and deads. The north end in the 60 produces about 4 cwts. per fm., and is now 60 fms. from Thorne's shaft; and the south end, which is about 150 fathoms from Thorne's shaft, produces about 4 cwts. per fm. The 50 in the north end, 55 fms. from Thorne's shaft, produces 3 cwts. of ore per fm., and the south end we have not driven for the last year, the end being poor; but when we have sunk Maxwell's shaft to this level, we intend to drive that end again. There are 18 tribute pitches set, which have considerably improved during the last two months, so that on the whole I consider the mine to be progressing very favourably, and that we may calculate our returns will henceforth considerably increase. On Penhale we are proceeding as fast as possible with the work. The engine-house and stack, the carpenters, sawyers, and smiths' shops are nearly completed. We have purchased, and taken on the mine, all the timber and other materials that we shall require. The pumps are ordered. Messrs. Hocken and Loam are bringing the engine on the mine, and I have no doubt in about two months we shall commence working that part of our mine, which, from all the information I can procure, promises to be equally as productive as the Wheal Golden sett.

WHEAL LANGFORD AND BARING UNITED.—Since my last we have cased and divided Dare's shaft, and the sumpmen are now engaged cutting the plat in the adit level, which will be completed this week. The building of the engine-house, and also the new whim, will be completed this week; and we hope to resume sinking Dare's shaft on Monday, the 7th inst. We have not taken down the silver lode since I last wrote you. The parcel of silver ore was taken to the Tamar Smelting-Works on Tuesday last, weighing 1 ton 16 cwts. 14 lbs. Particulars of price, &c., will be given in my next.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—Pollard's shaft is sunk 5½ fms. under the 70, and the lode, from its eastern underlie, is now gone out of it. The lode in the 70, north of the shaft, is 2½ feet wide, and worth 7l. per fm. We have not yet holed the cross-cut to the winze in the 70 south, but hope to do so by the end of the week, when we shall drive south on both lodes. The lode in the 60, south of the shaft, is 4½ ft. wide, and worth 7l. per fm. The lode in the 50 fm. level, south of the shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 8l. per fm, Barratt's shaft is sunk under the 70 fm. level 3 fms., where the lode is 2½ feet wide, and worth 12l. per fm. The lode in the 70 fm. level, south of the shaft, is 3 feet wide, and worth 16l. per fm. The stopes throughout the mine are producing much as usual. We sampled on the 1st inst. a parcel of lead ore, computed 53 tons.

WHEAL SETON.—This mine is rapidly improving, both east, west, and centre. Tilly's shaft is yielding from 14 to 16 tons of ore per fm., and improving. In the 110, east of Bull's shaft, the lode is producing 10 tons per fm., and a winze over this in the 100 also 10 tons per fm. The south caunter has been cut in the 120, and yields fine rocks of ore. Some good ore has been discovered in the 80, and the 90 below this is also improving. The quality of the ore is also better.

WHEAL UNY.—We beg to inform you the walls of the engine-house are up, and the carpenters are about to put on the roof; the stack is also near its height, and will be complete in the course of a few days. We are now almost brought to a stand still for want of the engine, and have been informed Mr. Hodge is getting on very slowly with it. The bob and cylinder ought now to be on the mine, so as to commence fixing. We have cleared up the engine-shaft as deep as we can go for the water. The men are engaged in making a level to drain the engine-house; after that is completed, they will have to put in some more timber to secure the engine-shaft where they have cleared away the rubbish. They are getting on very well with stoping the adit; the ground is good for standing, and does not require any timber. The carpenters are making capstan, shears, and girder for engine. We have purchased of Mr. Tregaskis an excellent piece of oak, 50 ft. long and 13 in. square, for first piece of connection rod, and also some good red pine for beams of engine, &c.

WHEAL WILLIAMS.—Since my last report all the surface work on the mine has been progressing satisfactorily, and by working night and day our engine, pitwork, and necessary connections are in such a forward state, as to leave little doubt of our being able to start the engine on Saturday next (this day). The cutting down of the south lode engine shaft will then be resumed with energy. Our pulley stands and rods are up, and we shall drop the lift to-morrow (July 3).

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN MINING ASSOCIATION—[From 4th to 17th June.]

Raipas.—Since my last the whole of the 20 has become inundated, and put a stop to our bargains for the present in that part of the mine, in consequence of which we have resumed some of the old workings in the 10 and 15. In the 15 fathom level the lode is small, running in a north-east direction, and containing spots of purple ores; the ground is also speedy and favourable for driving. The great object in pushing this place is to prove the small veins found in the 10, and which, with this level, we shall be able to determine whether they improve in depth or otherwise. In the winze in the 15 we have commenced stoping down the sides, where several patches of purple ore have been found, which will amply pay for stoping away; these may also lead to something better the further we advance to the north-west. In the level in the 10, driving south-west, the ground is hard and our progress slow. In the roof stope in the 10 the lode in some places is about 1 ft. wide, containing rich purple ores, and wearing altogether a very kindly appearance. We have now placed some men at the surface to pick over the burrows and explore the backs of the lodes, as this work is found to pay better than was at first anticipated. Our produce for this month may be expected to be about double that of last.

United Mines.—The workings at this mine are still confined solely to tribute. The new lode at the surface is in general small, but the tributers continue to return some small parcels of good ore. The prospects are somewhat improved.

Old Mine.—This mine continues to yield remunerative returns, and the prospects have not deteriorated. The foot stope in Friske's sink, towards the north, is improved, and the side stope is productive, but the returns from the latter are not quite so good as before; we, however, expect they will shortly improve. Slingi's sink is equally good, and the usual good returns are obtained from this working, the prospects at the same time being very flattering. In the level towards the deep adit the ground is not so hard, and the men are making rather better progress. We expect to hole in the course of next month. The new discovery alluded to in my last report has not borne out our anticipations, but we must continue to explore this part of the mine in the hope of opening the Old Mine lode westerly. The ground in the adit has become very hard, through the intersection of a hard coarse lode of quartz, which is neither promising nor productive. The general returns from this mine are as good as heretofore.

Michell's.—The operations are still very confined, and no further improvement can be noted. Some gossan ores of a good quality have been produced from the back of the north lode, where opened to the surface.

Mancur's.—The produce of this mine is very fluctuating; but the tributers still hope better success towards the north, where they are at present exploring. The thaw on the high grounds has not yet penetrated to a sufficient depth to enable us to resume the usual exploratory work at the surface; but a favourable change having taken place in the weather, we now hope to be able to employ our workmen more advantageously.

LINARES MINES.—The following has been received from Mr. H. Thomas:

Linares, June 21.—The engine-shaft under the 45 fm. level is progressing favourably, and the same may be said of the cross-cut driving south from the 55 fm. level to communicate with the shaft. The 55, driving west of Wilson's shaft, is without much change, being at present worth about 1¼ ton per fathom; in driving the same level east we have during the past week holed to the Tanteo; the back of the level we have been driving corresponds pretty nearly with the bottom of that driven by the late adventurers, and we have accordingly set the men to stope the bottom to make an even level, and in doing this we find the lode at present to be worth 8 tons per fm. On re-examination of the lode in the Tanteo, which was the deepest point previously attained, I can confirm what has been previously stated of its productiveness, and being within a moderate distance of the engine-shaft the prospects are good for deepening the mine. The lode in the 45, driving west of San Juan shaft, although harder than when I last wrote you, has improved, being now worth nearly 2 tons per fm., and consequently opening tribute ground. In the 45, east of Shaw's shaft, where the men have been cross-cutting south, they have today touched the wall of a branch or lode, which I hope may prove to be the same still continuing so good in the tribute pitch working under the 31, immediately over this end—next week I shall be able to advise you fully thereon. In clearing old workings eastward, there is nothing this week worthy of notice, and there being a great deal of stuff to remove we are not likely to have anything here for a short time. In the arch last discovered we have sett two men to break lead, and this appears of good quality. The tributers generally are breaking fair quantites of ore.

Lead ore weighed in this week about 30 tons; in stock, 1063 tons 14 cwts.; pig lead weighed in, 21 tons 15 cwts.; in stock about 82 tons.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

Stanagwyn ore has been analysed, and a sample broken from the rich branch in the end of the excavation, which contains—Sulphuret of copper, 21·61; ditto tin, 5·2; iron pyrites, 6·54; oxide of iron, 1·96; arsenic, 64·74=99·87. Sample from the attle pile out of the best of the ore—Sulphuret of copper, 17·14; ditto tin, 2·64, oxide of iron, 1·84; alumina, 4·36; phosphate of lime, 1·35; residium, 72·3=99·36. A tramway of 160 fms. is now laid down from the excavation to the dressing-floors, the new bucking-house finished, and two breakstaff hutches for jigging the ore; so that they are progressing fast in dressing the ore left by the former party. On Monday next, the first setting will take place, when the ends will be set to drive on the course of the lode, and stope away the ores in sight.

At Wheal Violet, they daily expect to cut the great copper lode—having already met with several strings of copper crossing the end, and water gushing out in streams from them.

At Mineral Court Mine, the 40 west continues as good as it has been for 30 fms. driving; eastward no lode has been taken down. In the 20 west there is a little tin; the shaft is down 4 fms. under the 40.

At Carvannall, it is reported they have cut a fine course of grey copper ore 2 ft. wide. Should it prove to hold away any length, it will be of great importance to the locality—it being between Tresavean and Wheal Buller.

At Silver Valley and Wheal Brothers, it is stated that the lode in the 24 is of a very kindly appearance, thickly interspersed with spots of silver-lead—saving work.

At Macclesfield Copper Mine, the new lode has been opened upon for 40 fathoms in length, and is from 8 to 9 ft. wide, with a fine gossan and good stones of copper ore.

At Cwmystwith, the discovery in Kingside adit is 6 in. wide, good quality, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in Pen-y-geilen shaft now produces ore that will pay for stoping.

Current Prices of Metals, Stocks, & Shares.

METAL MARKET London, July 4, 1851.

ENGLISH IRON. *a*	*per ton.*
Bar, bolt, & square, London	£5. 5–5 7 6
Nail rods	6 2 6–6 5
Hoops	7 0 0–7 5
Sheets (singles)	7 12 6–7 17 6
Bars, at Cardiff & Newport	4 10 0–4 15
Refined metal, Wales*	3 0 0–3 5
Do. anthracite*	3 10 0
Pigs in Wales	3 0 0–4 0
Do. do. forge	2 5 0–2 10
Do., No. 1, Clyde ... *net cash*	1 19 6–2 0
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board at Newport*	3 10 0
Do., do., for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c., ditto	4 10 0
Stirling's Patent Toughened Pigs in Glasgow	2 15 0
Do. do. in Wales	3 10–3 15
Staffordshire bars, at the works	5 5 0–6 0
Rails	5 0–5 2 6
Chairs (Clyde)	4 0 0
FOREIGN IRON. *b*	
Swedish	11 10–11 15
CCND	17 10 0
PSI	—
Gourieff	—
Archangel	—
FOREIGN STEEL. *c*	
Swedish keg	14 0 0
Ditto faggot	15 0 0
ENGLISH COPPER. *d*	
Sheets, sheathing, & bolts, *p. lb.*	0 0 9¼
Tough cake *per ton*	84 0 0
Tile	£83 0 0
Old copper *e* *per lb.*	8¼*d*
Yellow Metal Sheathing	7¾*d*
Wetterstedt's Pat. Metal † *Cwt.*	1 12 0
FOREIGN COPPER. *f*	
South American, in bond	77 0–87 0
ENGLISH LEAD. *g*	
Pig *per ton*	17 0 0
Sheet	18 10 0
Pipe	19 0 0
Red lead	19 0 0
White ditto	24 0 0
Patent shot	20 0 0
FOREIGN LEAD. *h*	
Spanish, in bond	17 0 0
ENGLISH TIN. *i*	
Block *per cwt.*	4 4 0
Bar	4 5 0
Refined	4 10 0
FOREIGN TIN *k*	
Banca, H. C.	4 1–4 2
Straits	4 0 0
TIN-PLATES. *l*	
IC Coke *per box*	1 5 6
IC Charcoal	1 11 0
IX ditto	1 17 0
SPELTER. *m*	
Plates, warehoused *per ton*	14 12 6
Ditto, to arrive	14 15 0
ZINC. *n*	
English sheet *per ton*	21 0 0
QUICKSILVER *o* *per lb.*	3*s.* 9*d.*

Terms.—*a*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *b*, ditto; *c*, ditto; *d*, 6 months, or 3 per ct. dis.; *e*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *f*, ditto; *g*, ditto; *h*, ditto; *i*, ditto; *k*, net cash; *l*, 6 months, or 3 p. ct. dis.; *m*, net cash; *n*, 3 months, or 1½ p. c. dis.; *o*, ditto, 1½ dis.; * Cold-blast, free on board in Wales. † Dis. for cash in 14 days, 10 per cent.

Welch Bar-Iron has shown but a small amount of activity this week; although the makers are diminishing the production, prices have not improved. The demand for rails for America continues good.

Staffordshire Iron.—A good business doing.

Scotch Pig Iron continues in good request for home consumption. No. 1, free on board, storekeepers' warrants, may be quoted at 40s. Mixed Nos.—viz., three-fifths No. 1, and two-fifths No. 3, 39s. 9d. American brands, 40s. 6d.

Swedish Iron is dull of sale; several parcels are in the market, which may be purchased at 11*l.* to 12*l.* 10s., according to assortment.

Swedish Steel.—Not any bargains have been made in this article.

Copper.—A good business doing. [inquired after.

British Tin.—In refined a large business has been done; bar and block are more

Foreign Tin has given way slightly, and purchases may be made on easier terms.

Spelter.—100 tons have changed hands at 14*l.* 15s. September shipment, and 100 tons at 14*l.* 17s. 6d. November shipment, from German ports.—Lead is in request.

Tin-Plates.—A very large business has been done, at rates advancing on last week's prices from 6d. to 9d. per box.

GLASGOW, July 3.—There has been only a moderate business done in Scotch pig-iron during the week, but holders refuse to take the low rates offered for June, and as the shipments have been so large during the first six months of this year, there can be little doubt that the stocks are diminishing; and should they continue, a more healthy state of trade may be expected. Mixed Nos., good brands, free on board, warrants 39s. 6d to 39s. 9d., nett cash; makers' engagements, 38s. 9d.; No. 1 Gartsherrie, 40s. to 40s. 6d.

Mines.—We have little business to report this week, there being a palpable dulness in the market for every description of shares, and where business has been done a lower range of prices has been submitted to. Numerous sellers are also appearing of shares in new concerns, purchased generally at premiums, and not readily convertible at the present moment, even at a serious discount; and inasmuch as a very large amount of capital has been thus expended, a deadening influence is exerted upon the more legitimate classes of mines, which it will require time to ameliorate. The moment is, however, favourable for the capitalist who looks beyond temporary influences, and we cannot do better than reiterate our opinion that the best chosen time to make purchases in mining property, is in a calm like the present.

A special meeting of the members of the Mining Exchange, and which was attended by nearly every member, was held at the Jamaica Coffee-house on Tuesday last, J. Y. Watson, Esq., F.G.S., in the chair. The meeting was called, as it was generally understood, at the request of a few of the members who had been loud in their complaints against the management of the Exchange, but upon the chairman calling upon those who had complaints to make to come forward, no one responded to the call, and there was, in fact, nothing before the meeting but to go through the rules *seriatim*, and which was done, some being altered, some expunged, and others made, to suit general requirements. These will be found elsewhere, and we have only to add, the meeting was conducted in a very cordial spirit, and passed off satisfactorily.

In the Metal Market, Copper continues very firm.—There is a great improvement in Lead, some extensive transactions having taken place, and large orders received from the United States.—British Tin is steady, with a fair business: Foreign is easier.—Tin-Plates are in request.

The London imports include—from Bilboa, 283 bags of antimony regulus; Antwerp, 8 barrels of zinc; Carthagena, 1100 pigs of lead; Stettin, 11,625 plates of spelter; Ghent, 5 barrels of zinc; Rotterdam, 10 casks of barytes, and 27 casks of plumbago.

The arrivals at Swansea include—from Hamburgh, 105 tons of spelter; from Cuba, 535 tons of copper ore.

The price of gold in bars (standard) was 3*l.* 17s. 9d. per oz.; silver, ditto, 5s. 0¾d. per oz.; and new dollars, 4s. 11½d. per oz.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED DURING JUNE.

Mines.	*Per Share.*	*Amount.*
Wheal Basset	£10 0 0	£2560 0 0
Lisburne Mines	20 0 0	2000 0 0
Carn Brea	2 0 0	2000 0 0
Great Work	7 10 0	892 10 0
Levant	5 0 0	800 0 0
Bedford United	0 4 0	800 0 0
West Caradon	2 10 0	640 0 0
Spearne Consols	0 12 6	640 0 0
South Tolgus	2 10 0	640 0 0
Perran St. George	0 10 0	580 0 0
Wheal Tremayne	0 10 0	512 0 0
Balleswidden	0 5 0	406 0 0
Bryntail	0 5 0	250 0 0
Total		£12,720 10 0

General Mining Company for Ireland—10 per cent. on 6093*l.* 15s. = 609*l.* 7s. 6d.

FOREIGN MINES.

St. John del Rey—	half-year's dividend on 11,000 shares, at 1*l.* 10s.		£16,650
General Mining—	ditto	ditto on 20,000 shares, at 10s.	10,000
Marmato—	ditto	ditto on 2,700 shares, at 1*l.*	2,700
Total			£29,350

CALLS MADE DURING JUNE.

Mines.	*Per Share.*	*Amount.*	*Mines.*	*Per Share.*	*Amount.*
West Wh. Jewel (pref. shares)	£0 10 0	£1857 10 0	Wheal Caroline	£ 5 0 0	£5 0 0
Nansegollan	4 0 0	1280 0 0	East Tolgus	1 10 0	384 0 0
South Tamar	0 2 6	1250 0 0	Wheal Mary (Redth.)	0 7 6	371 5 0
United Mines (Tavis.)	1 0 0	1024 0 0	East Wheal Russell	0 1 6	300 0 0
East Wh. Margaret	1 0 0	1024 0 0	Wheal St. Agnes	1 0 0	256 0 0
East Gunnis Lake	0 5 0	1000 0 0	Weston Lead	0 5 0	256 0 0
Wheal Ennis	5 0 0	910 0 0	East Wh. Rashleigh	0 1 0	150 0 0
Lelant Consols	3 0 0	768 0 0	Trelyon Consols	0 5 0	150 0 0
North Tolgus	2 10 0	640 0 0	Tokenbury	1 0 0	128 0 0
North Robert	0 10 0	512 0 0	East Wheal Elleh	0 5 0	125 0 0
Bryn-Arian	0 5 0	600 0 0	Craddock Moor	0 10 0	105 10 0
Mill Pool	1 0 0	512 0 0	Total		£14,103 5 0

Wheal Trelawny sold 100 tons of lead ore, at 20*l.* 1s. 6d., to the Tamar Smelting Company: the lowest tender was 18*l.* 5s. per ton, by Penpoll.

Great Wheal Baddern sold on Wednesday 38 tons of tin, at 13*l.* 8s., to Sims, Willyams, and Co., and 22 tons at 11*l.* 17s.

Callington Mines sold 45 tons of silver-lead ore to Thomas Somers, at 16*l.* 6s. 6d., the lowest tender being Pontifex and Co., 13*l.* 8s. 6d.

Allt-y-Crib Mine sold 30 tons of silver-lead ore, realising a profit of 160*l.* on the month's working.

Penrhiw Mine sold 10 tons of silver-lead ore, at 8*l.* 15s. 6d. per ton; the cost of raising being 60*l.*, leaves a profit of 27*l.* 15s.

Court Grange sold two parcels of silver-lead ore—52 tons at 15*l.* 16s. 6d., and 3 tons at 12*l.* per ton=858*l.*; the cost of raising being 300*l.*, leaves a profit of 558*l.* There is nothing new since last report. All the bargains are yielding a fair quantity of ore, and when the old mine is cleared through and drained, there is every prospect of a large and profitable mine.

Daren sold 10 tons of silver-lead ore, and 20 tons of copper ore, leaving a profit of 110*l.*

The ticketings for 90 tons of Foxdale lead ore varied from 10*l.* per ton by Thomas Somers, to 11*l.* 5s. by Pontifex and Wood.

Bronfloyd sampled 15 tons of silver-lead ore. The western end has got into an excellent course of ore worth 20*l.* per fm.; the eastern end, shaft, and stopes, are all in excellent ground. This will soon be one of the most productive mines in the county.

Among the dividend mines in our Journal of this week, we may refer to the Levant, tin and copper (St. Just), which resumed working about 29 years ago, in 160 shares, the payment upon which, 2*l.* 10s. each (400*l.*), brought them into a profitable state. The total amount of dividends paid since has been 164,800*l.*, or 1030*l.* per share, the original cost of which was 2*l.* 10s,, and the selling price now is 160*l.*, or 25,600*l.* for the concern.

The Carn Brea Mines have declared, as their 79th dividend, 2*l.* per share (2000*l.*), making the total paid 204,000*l.*, on an outlay of 15,000*l.*; the amount per share (15*l.* paid) being 204*l.*

At North Pool meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts, for March and April, showed—Balance from the last account, 422*l.* 12s. 7d.; ores sold (less dues), 4817*l.* 2s. 11d.=5239*l.* 15s. 6d.—To costs and merchants' bills, 2374*l.* 10s. 4d.; dividend of 15*l.* per share, 1500*l.*: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 1365*l.* 5s. 2d. The shares were subdivided, and the mine is now considered as being in 200 shares.

At West Caradon meeting, on 26th June, the accounts showed—Ores sold, April (278 tons at 7*l.* 7s.), 2051*l.* 3s. 6d.; carriage paid by purchasers, 66*l.* 0s. 5d.; ores sold, May (331 tons 3 cwts. at 6*l.* 14s. 7d), 2228*l.* 3s. 6d.; carriage, 78*l.* 12s. 10d.; materials sold, 46*l.* 17s.=4470*l.* 17s. 3d.—Purser and clerk's salaries and office expenses, 82*l.* 3s. 5d.; labour cost, March and April, 2984*l.* 10s. 10d.; rates, 2*l.* 13s. 10d.; doctor and club, 46*l.* 2s. 5d.; merchants' bills, 733*l.* 4s. 11d.; lord's dues, 274*l.* 12s. 7d.: leaving profit, 347*l.* 9s. 3d.; to which add balance last account, 1531*l.* 12s. 8d., and deduct dividend of 2*l.* 10s. per share (640*l.*), leaves balance to next account, 1239*l.* 1s. 11d. The next sampling, it is estimated, will be about 300 tons.

At Wheal Tremayne meeting, on the 25th June, the accounts showed Balance last account, 324*l.* 2s. 2d.; black tin sold, 2487*l.* 8s. 7d.; copper ore, 292*l.* 16s. 9d.; arsenic, 132*l.* 6s. 6d.; carriage of tin, 25*l.* 15s. 9d.=3262*l.* 9s. 9d.; lord's dues (1-20th), 145*l.* 12s. 7d.; labour cost for March, 805*l.* 18s. 5d.; April, 896*l.* 9s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 727*l.* 14s. 3d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 686*l.* 15s. 4d.; less dividend, 512*l.*, leaves a balance in hand to next account of 174*l.* 15s. 4d., the profit on the two months being 362*l.* 13s. 2d. A dividend of 10s. per share was made.—[The report will be found in another column.]

At the Balleswidden meeting, held at the mine on Monday, the accounts for two months ending April showed—Tin sold, 4488*l.* 4s. 9d.; sundries, 10*l.* 1s. 3d.; balance from last account, 1550*l.* 11s. 9d.=6048*l.* 17s. 9d.—Mine cost for March and April, 2864*l.* 4s. 4d.; coals, 187*l.* 18s. 10d.; carriage, 84*l.* 15s.; merchants' bills and dues, 895*l.* 3s. 10d.; 32d dividend of 5s. per share, 406*l.*: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 1610*l.* 15s. 9d.

At the annual meeting of Wheal Golden, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 409*l.* 11s.; ore sold, 7249*l.* 13s. 9d.; profit on shares, 99*l.* 18s. 10d.; received on the new shares, 3695*l.*=11,454*l.* 3s. 7d.—By agency and direction, 266*l.* 15s. 11d.; stems, 482*l.* 4s. 8d.; bargains, 151*l.* 16s. 5d.; tutwork, 1440*l.* 6s. 5d.; tribute, 1230*l.* 8s. 6d.; machinery, 941*l.* 15s. 3d.; coals, 324*l.* 8s. 3d.; carriage, 214*l.* 17s. 3d.; freight, 230*l.* 6s. 7d.; dues, 209*l.* 3s. 11d.; rates, 20*l.* 5d.; stores, timber, &c., 413*l.* 15s. 10d.; horse keep, &c., 254*l.* 15s. 9d.; two dividends paid, 2000*l.*: leaves balance in favour of adventurers, 3273*l.* 3s. 10d. A dividend of 5s. per share was made. A full account of the meeting, together with the report, &c., will be found in another column.

The Fowey Consols accounts for Jan., Feb., March, and April, show—Mine cost for Jan., 3136*l.* 17s. 11d.; for Feb., 3239*l.* 11s. 7d.; for March, 3309*l.* 18s. 9d.; for April, 3280*l.* 11s. 11d.=12,967*l.* 0s. 2d.—By sale of 24 parcels of copper ore (including carriage), 10,929*l.* 4s. 6d.; for three cargoes of mundic, 206*l.* 10s.; sundries, 24*l.* 0s. 9d.: showing a loss of 1807*l.* 4s. 11d., which, deducted from credit balance end of December, 7440*l.* 13s. 11d., leaves in hand for next account, 5633*l.* 9s. The accounts show a loss of 1807*l.* 4s. 11d., a large portion of which, however, has arisen in consequence of the erection of the "man engine," which, it is expected, will be at work in about a month. The general prospects of the mine are much the same as for some time past—if any difference, we regret to learn that it is not for the better.

At Budnick Consols meeting, on Monday, the accounts for Jan., Feb., March, and April showed—Balance last account, 134*l.* 17s. 2d.; costs and merchants' bills, 1835*l.* 19s. 1d. = 1970*l.* 16s. 3d.—By ores, &c., sold and

carriage, 1054*l.* 19s. 5d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 915*l.* 16s. 10d. The returns from the mine having materially fallen off, the working of the Old Mine below the adit level is to be suspended, the materials drawn to surface, and sold by public auction, reserving only such portion, including steam-stamps, as may be required for the proposed reduced scale of working.

At the West Wheal Jewel special general meeting, on Wednesday, the resolutions passed on the 3d June were confirmed, that the capital be increased by the issue of 3715 preference shares of 1*l.* 10s. each, the object being to work Roselobby Mine, which is north of the present workings at Tolcarne. Roselobby was suspended about six years ago. They have a 36-inch cylinder engine erected thereon, and the lode is a downright from under the nose of the bob to its present depth; by sinking the shaft 20 fms. deeper, proving the lode every inch they sink, two other lodes will, according to the underlie, pass through, and as all three are of fair size, great expectations are entertained that, at their junction, they cannot fail making a great bunch of ore. West of the shaft, about 200 fms., there is a fine gossan back to be seen close to the great cross-course. The engine is of ample power to perform all that is required in the shaft, and draw flat-rods from the western one. A few fathoms sinking at either may make a valuable discovery, in which case less than 30s. per share will be required.

At Callington Mines quarterly meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 2114*l.* 15s. 3d.; costs to the end of March, 3080*l.* 14s. 10d.; London expenses, 133*l.* 10s.; interest and discounts, 15*l* 12s. 10d. = 5344*l.* 12s. 11d.—Returns of silver-lead ore, 2365*l.* 6d. 1d.; reserve fund transferred, 619*l.* 1s. 5d.: leaves balance to next account, 2360*l.* 5s. 5d. A full report of the proceedings will be found in another column. A call of 1*l.* was recommended to be made to clear off the debt, and then procure the future supplies by public tender. As soon as the communication is effected between the 112 and 125, at the north mine, the ventilation will enable them to set many additional pitches, and increase the quantity of ore. At Kelly Bray, the rise over the 70 will produce 3½ tons of copper ore per fm.; it is up 9 fms. high; the eastern end is in whole ground, and will work at a moderate tribute. The lode in the western stopes will yield 5 tons of ore per fm.

At Treloweth Mine quarterly meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed —Balance from last account, 744*l.* 8s. 1d.; labour cost to end of May, 360*l.* 8s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 193*l.* 18s. 5d.; law charges and office expenses, 60*l.* 19s. 10d.=1359*l.* 15s. 2d.—By call, 750*l.*: leaving balance to next account, 609*l.* 15s. 2d. The accounts being audited and allowed, a call of 15s. per share was made. The reports during the last three weeks from the managing agent upon the spot are of that very favourable nature as to lead to the expectation of a profitable result at no distant period.

At Heigngston Down Consols meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed —Balance last account, 381*l.* 16s. 4d.; received on loan, 150*l.*; on account of call, 100*l.* 17s. 6d.=632*l.* 13s. 10d.—April costs, 261*l.* 15s. 9d.; May, 276*l.* 19s. 6d.; Capt. Roberts for inspecting and reporting, 5*l.* 5s.: leaves balance to next account, 88*l.* 13s. 7d.; calls due, 25*l.* 17s. 6d.; estimate of copper ore, 235*l.*, makes 349*l.* 11s. 1d. assets. The liabilities to end of August are—June cost, 270*l.*; July, 350*l.*; office expenses, 26*l.*; repayment of loan, 150*l.*=796*l.*: leaves debtor balance of 446*l.* 8s. 11d. A call of 5s. per share was made. The report will be found in another column.

At the Bodmin Consols meeting, on Saturday, the accounts showed—Cash in hand, 107*l.* 17s. 7d.; balance at bankers, 300*l.*; instalments and lien on shares, 260*l.* 7s. 9d.; 62 unissued shares, 310*l.*; estimated value of the machinery, materials, &c., 584*l.* 14s. 4d.; ore at surface, 136*l.*= 1698*l.* 19s. 8d.—The liabilities were, 320*l.* 9s.: leaving balance of assets over liabilities, 1378*l.* 10s. 8d. The committee of management were empowered to purchase a steam-engine for the mine.

At a general meeting of shareholders in the Daren Mine, on Monday, W. Adam Davidson, Esq., in the chair, Capt. Matthew Francis produced the cost-book kept at the mine, and showed that 1922*l.* 19s. had been expended out of the original capital of 2000*l.*, and about 720*l.* received for copper and silver-lead ores; and further stated that the mine was now making regular returns, which gave a profit of about 100*l.* per month. That 10 tons of silver-lead ores were sold on the 26th June, at 13*l.* 16s. 6d. per ton; and about 30 tons of copper ore were in course of dressing for the market. In consideration of an additional grant of ground having been obtained, which enables the company to take up an adit 27 fathoms deeper, the agreement entered into between Captain Matthew Francis and Mr. Oliver with the Cwm Daren Company, for driving Oliver's adit into Daren Mine, was confirmed, and the committee authorised to negociate with the parties for a legal contract. Messrs. W. A. Davidson and Cook were added to the committee, and requested to examine into the accounts, vouchers, &c., preparatory to the next two monthly-meeting.

At Wheal Crebor quarterly meeting, on Monday, the accounts were examined and passed, showing—Calls, 2847*l.*; copper ores sold, 192*l.* 13s. 7d.; discount, 5*l.* 12s. 3d.; sundries, 13*l.* 1s.; loan, Tavistock Bank, 150*l.* = 3208*l.* 6s. 10d.—By purchase of mine setts and materials, 431*l.* 16s. 6d.; law expenses, 64*l.* 3s. 9d.; preliminary ditto, 77*l.* 13s. 11d.; machinery, 19*l.*; office expenses, 119*l.* 2s. 6d.; books and stationery, 10*l.* 0s. 6d.; printing and engraving, 52*l.* 17s. 3d.; travelling expenses, 10*l.*; lords' dues, 4*l.* 14s. 11d.; labour cost and materials, 1795*l.* 4s. 6d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 623*l.* 13s.—consisting of arrears of calls, 279*l.*; bills receivable, 113*l.* 1s. 8d.; balance at bankers, 231*l.* 11s. 4d.—The liabilities are: loan as above, 150*l.*; merchants' bills, 175*l.*; steam-engine, 910*l.* = 1235*l.*—to meet which there is the above balance of 623*l.* 13s., and 32 tons copper ore, valued at 160*l.*; but the amount for the steam-engine is payable, one-half in three months, and the other half in six months, from the date of delivery. The monthly report of Captain Richards stated that the lode in the 54 fm. level was 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom, but up to within a few feet of the end it had become less and unproductive; a cross-cut was driven north, which again cut it 2½ feet wide, with capel, quartz, mundic, and good stones of ore, very kindly. In the 40, 8 fms. had been driven on a lode 20 in. wide, containing black and yellow copper ore. The pitch in the 54 continued to turn out well, as also one in the back of the 24, west of Cock shaft,

At the Appledore meeting, on Wednesday, the account showed—Balance last account, 270*l.* 5s.; sale of materials, 86*l.* 6s. 7d.; call, 512*l.*= 868*l.* 11s. 7d.—By labour cost for April, 65*l.* 12s. 10d.; ditto May, 62*l.* 14s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 112*l.* 3s. 3d.; bill due, 22d instant, 200*l.*; ditto Aug., 175*l.*: leaving balance in hand, 253*l.* 0s. 7d. A report was read from the committee of management, stating that great progress was making with the blacksmith's shop, counthouse, store-rooms, &c. The engine and boiler were on the mine, the foundation for the house dug out, and all was progressing well. The whole of the works are let on piece work; and they fully expected the mine would be brought into profitable working at a comparatively small outlay.

At Millpool meeting, on Friday, the accounts, for four months ending April, showed—Balance from last account, 975*l.* 3s. 1d.; costs and merchants' bills, 1087*l.* 11s. 1d. = 2062*l.* 14s. 2d.—By ores sold (less dues), 173*l.* 14s. 5d.; call in February, 1024*l.*: leaving balance against adventurers, 864*l.* 19s. 9d. A call of 1*l.* per share was made.

At East Wheal Ellen quarerly meeting, June 24, the accounts showed —Balance last account, 2s. 7d.; costs to end of March, 75*l.* 2s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 53*l.* 4s. 3d.=128*l.* 9s. 6d.—Less call, 62*l.* 10s.: leaves balance to next account, 65*l.* 19s. 6d. A call of 5s. per share was made. The new whim shaft is down 14 fms. from surface in a fine channel of ground, and a cross-cut will be put out to see the lode about 4 or 5 fms. distance, where there is a fine gossan.

At Wheal Caroline meeting, on the 27th June, the accounts for March and April showed—Mine cost, 141*l.* 19s. 5d.; materials, 61*l.* 7s. 7d.; lord's dues, 1*l.* 10s. 1d.; balance from last account, 299*l.* 11s. 4d.=504*l.* 8s. 5d. —Tin sold, 37*l.* 3s. 8d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 467*l.* 4s. 9d. A call of 5*l.* per share was made. The expected offer for the mine, referred to at the last meeting, not having been received, the 3*l.* call intended to have been then made is now necessary, and 2*l.* in addition for the last two months' working.

At Wheal Genny meeting, on the 27th of June, the accounts showed a balance against the company of 251*l.* 3s. 3d. About 20 tons of lead ore will be ready for sale in the course of a month, and the prospects generally are looking favourable. The lode in the 42 is from 8 to 10 ft. wide.

At Gonamena Mine meeting, on the 26th June, the accounts for March and April showed—Mine cost, 140*l.* 8s. 2d.; materials, 20*l.* 17s. 4d.; lord's dues, 13*l.* 2s. 11d.; balance from last account, 239*l.* 18s. 10d.=414*l.* 7s. 3d. —By ores sold, 211*l.* 8s. 8d.: leaving a balance against the adventurers of 202*l.* 18s. 7d.

At Tokenbury Mine meeting, on the 27th June, the accounts for April and May showed—Balance from last account, 168*l.* 15s. 2d.—Mine cost, 87*l.* 17s. 10d.; materials, 25*l.* 14s. 5d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 55*l.* 2s. 11d. A call of 1*l.* per share was made.

At Craddock Moor Mine meeting, on the 26th June, the accounts for March and April showed—Balance last account, 117*l.* 18s. 10d.; by call, 105*l.* 10s.=223*l.* 8s. 10d.—Mine cost, 72*l.* 9s. 8d.; materials, 20*l.* 9s. 5d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 130*l.* 9s. 9d. A call of 10s. per share was made.—[The reports are among our Mining Correspondence.]

The Forest Mining Company convened a meeting for Tuesday, but there not being parties present sufficient to constitute the proceedings legal, it was adjourned to Thursday next. It is to be hoped that no party differences will impede the operations in this locality. Those interested should unite into one general opinion; perseverance may crown the object they ought to have in view—a regular-working and dividend-paying mine—whilst bickering and dispute will prove an evil tending to a contrary result.

At Wheal Mary (Redruth) meeting, the accounts for March and April showed—Balance from last account, 195*l.* 3s. 6d.; costs and merchants' bills, 1075*l.* 18s.=1271*l.* 1s. 6d.—By ores sold (less dues), 591*l.* 15s. 4d.; call in April, 495*l.*: leaves balance against adventurers, 184*l.* 6s. 2d. A call of 7s. 6d. per share was made.

An important improvement is reported in Wheal Franco.

The 45-inch steam-engine is put to work at Wheal Williams this day. The underground operations at this mine will be regarded with much interest, from its close proximity to the Devon Great Consols, and being the same lodes.

At Great Polgooth Mine they are progressing in a most favourable manner. A part of May month tin has been disposed of, and realised about 900*l.* A further quantity will be sold this day.

At South Phœnix the general prospects are highly estimated, as the same cross-courses and strata extend through the sett as in the Phœnix Mine, where the lode is exceedingly rich, the ore from whence exceeds in quality that of any mine selling at the weekly ticketings.

There is a good discovery of ore in Davis's level, Rhoswyddol, the end of which is in a body of ore for 3 ft. wide, about one-half solid.

From Cumberland, we learn that a new steam-engine has been set to work at the Bradlow Lead Mine, near Keswick: the cost about 1100*l.* A new and promising mine has also been opened in Saddleback.

Capt. J. Burgan, of Great Wheal Baddern, has been appointed the superintending agent of West United Hills Mine, and, from the respectability of the party, the mine will now go to work in earnest. An engine was purchased several years ago, and yet not delivered upon the mine, probably owing to the necessity there was for taking legal steps to dispose of the interest of several defaulters, who had not responded to the calls.

Very strong opinions continue to be expressed on Caradon Wood Lead Mine, operations having been in progress some time, and a few shares in which are now being offered to the public through one of the most respectable and influential firms on the Stock Exchange. It is confidently asserted by some of the best practical miners, that the unexpended working capital will place the mine in a profitable state, and, consequently, no more calls are anticipated. The new water-wheel will be erected about the end of next month, by which time the engine-shaft will be down 20 fms.

The North Tamar Consols report states that the lead is still holding good in the rise, and in sinking in the bottom of the adit a fine branch of lead has been found. On getting 3 fms. further, to hole to the rise, 8 fms. of rich silver-lead ore will be standing, which, it is estimated, will set at tribute, leaving a good profit.

Those concerned in the affairs of Wheal Concord will read with interest some very extraordinary proceedings before the Master, which are given in another column.

Shares have changed hands in Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Devon Great Consols, Tremayne, Tincroft, East Wheal Leisure, West Wheal Jewel, Butterdon, Venton, South Tolgus, South Caradon, Spearne Consols, Wheal Mary Ann, Trelawny, West Caradon, Merllyn, Garreg, East Wheal Russell, Boringdon Park, Hennock (lead), Wheal Arthur, South Tamar, East Tamar, Penzance Consols, and Wheal Lemon.

Inquiries are made for West Caradon, Trelawny, Bedford United, and South Tamar.

At the Santa Ana Mining Company's annual meeting, on Monday last, the accounts showed—Expenditure, 46,262*l.* 19s. 1d.—Income, 29,987*l.*: leaving a balance against the company of 16,275*l.* 19s. 1d. Included in the expenditure is the amount incurred preparatory to adopting the smelting process, in lieu of the mode hitherto pursued. The balance is confidently expected to be reduced monthly. The ore awaiting the process is estimated worth $40,000. The directors and auditors retiring were unanimously re-elected.

From the Alten Mines we have advices to the 17th June. At Raipas, the water had risen above the 20, and drove the workmen for the time from that level, notwithstanding which the produce for the month will be double that of the preceding. At United, the workings are confined to tribute, returning small parcels of good ore, and the prospects somewhat improved. The Old Mine yields remunerative returns; Slungi's sink produces the usual good returns, and prospects are flattering. The thaw on the high grounds has not yet penetrated to a sufficient depth to enable them to resume the usual exploratory work.

From the Linares Mines, we learn that the progress making in the shaft is satisfactory. The 55, west of Wilson's, yields 1½ ton per fathom; the end east has been holed to the Tanteo, and men set to stope it down to a level; the end is worth 8 tons per fathom, and likely to prove very productive, promising well as the mine deepens. The 45, west of San Juan shaft, has improved, and now yields 2 tons per fm., opening tribute ground. The tributers generally are doing well. Lead ore weighed in for the week, 30 tons; total in stock, 1063 tons 14 cwts.; pig lead weighed in, 21 tons 15 cwts.; total in stock, 82 tons.

Mr. Josephs has resigned the secretaryship of the Australian Mining Company.

We have a communication from our correspondent at Lake Superior, descriptive of the mineral wealth of that wonderful country, in which the "copper region" is said to embrace an extent of over 200 miles in length, by some two to five or six miles wide. The veins are innumerable, running parallel to each other, and frequently not many yards apart: the copper is all "native," mixed with large pieces of pure silver of many pounds weight. The copper is sometimes found in masses of 200 tons, which have to be taken out by excavating around and cutting up with chisels and hammers. We shall publish the letter in next week's Journal.

Mr. Jehu Hitchens, we hear, is about departing for South Australia.

The Board of Trade returns, issued yesterday, give the following detailed account of the quantities of metals of home produce and manufacture exported from the United Kingdom during the month ending the 5th of June last, as compared with the corresponding period of the two previous years:—

	1849.	1850.	1851.
Iron—Pig ...tons	17,144	17,640	23,476
Bar, bolt, and rod	36,073	51,398	44,575
Wire	243	316	482
Cast	829	2,060	2,128
Wrought of all sorts	9,348	14,174	12,628
Steel—Unwrought	503	1,025	1,156
Copper, in bricks and pigs...cwts.	6,427	10,455	11,317
Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed or yellow metal for sheathing)	15,023	21,111	16,134
Wrought of other sorts	1,557	1,109	1,046
Brass of all sorts	1,238	1,992	1,723
Lead...tons	731	2,078	1,584
Tin—Unwrought ...cwts.	4,080	2,063	2,051
Tin-plates...value	£49,093	£91,169	£96,813

These returns must be considered as presenting the same satisfactory features as noticed for some time past; for though the exports show in some instances a falling off as compared with the corresponding month of last year, when this branch of business was in a very active state, the increase over 1849 is most remarkable. The total declared value of all the metals comprised in the above table is 799,732*l.*, against 869,313*l.* in 1850, and 616,019*l.* in 1849—showing a decrease of 8 per cent. on a comparison with last year, and an increase of no less than 29 per cent. on 1849. On referring to the table of exports for the first five months of the present year, we find our favourable expectations fully realised. The total amount under the above head shows an increase of 4½ per cent. over last year, and an increase of 33 per cent. over 1849—the figures being 3,821,445*l.*, 3,650,123*l.*, and 2,865,716*l.* for the three years respectively. The increase is pretty equally distributed through the various items; but iron, tin-plates, and lead show the augmentation most distinctly; whilst tin is decidedly falling off. The steady upward movement in the metal trade which has for so many months been observable, cannot fail to be regarded with satisfaction. The exports of foreign and colonial produce for the month are as follows:—

	1849.	1850.	1851.
Copper, unwrought and part wrought...cwts.	283	2038	1322
Iron, in bars, unwrought ...tons	169	123	547
Steel, unwrought	32	121	12
Lead, pig and sheet	746	278	576
Spelter	243	411	113
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs ...cwts.	1,139	582	162
Quicksilver...lbs.	248,543	38,191	206,729

These returns call for no particular comment. The export of lead is increasing, and that of tin falling off. Quicksilver has been exported more largely. The returns of imports for the month ending the 5th of June are as under:—

	1849.	1850.	1851.
Copper ore and regulus...tons	6548	2493	5359
Copper, unwrought and part wrought...cwts	2894	7015	9442
Iron, in bars, unwrought ...tons	1621	939	1440
Steel, unwrought	58	20	10
Lead, pig and sheet	696	701	1443
Spelter	2632	2130	3308
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs ...cwts.	2588	657	7704
Quicksilver...lbs.	495,528	—	5529

The feature in this return is the increase in lead, spelter, and tin, especially the latter article. The imports of tin for the five months are 20,275 cwts., against 7485 in 1850, and 4640 in 1849; of spelter, 8380 tons, against 4933 in 1850, and 4258 in 1849; and of lead, 4543 tons, against 3865 last year, and 1841 in 1849.

THE LEAD TRADE.

It is with pleasure that we now acquaint our readers that a revival to a considerable extent has taken place in this branch of our trade. The general dulness that has for some months pervaded all markets, had led to the belief that the price of lead must recede considerably, before any foreign demand could arise, but this impression has been dispelled by the arrival of large orders from the United States by the two last mails, and at limits that have enabled the merchants to make their purchases. The houses in the trade have been very free buyers during the last few weeks, and very large quantities have been transferred from the stocks of the smelters into their hands.

LEAD ORES

Sold at Aberystwith, on the 23d June.

Mines.	*Tons.*	*Price p. Ton.*	*Purchasers.*
Penrhiw	10	£8 15 6	Sims & Co.
Sold at Aberystwith, on the 30th of June.			
East Logylas	110	£11 2 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Frongoch	80	10 10 0	Panther Company.
Graigoch	47	10 0 6	Tamar Company.
Sold at Liskeard, on the 1st July.			
Wheal Trelawny	100	£20 1 6	Tamar Company.
Sold at Douglas, Isle of Man, 2d July.			
Foxdale	90	£11 5 0	Pontifex and Wood.
Sold at the Mine.			
Callington	45	£16 6 6	T. Somers.
Daren	10	13 16 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Gogwinian	10	9 12 6	ditto
East Wheal Rose	81	14 17 6	Locke, Blackett, & Co.
ditto	79	14 0 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	48	12 12 6	T. Somers.
Court Grange	52	15 16 6	—
ditto	3	12 0 0	—

BLACK TIN

Mine.	*Tons*	*Price per Ton.*	*Purchasers.*
East Crowndale	5½	£46 10 0	Calenick Company and Bissoe
ditto	1	31 10 0	Daubuz; Calenick; Trethellan
Yeoland Consols	3½	49 15 0	Daubuz

COPPER ORES.

Sampled June 18, and Sold at Tyacke's Hotel, Camborne, July 3.

Mines.	*Tons.*	*Price.*
North Roskear	114	£5 16 0
ditto	101	5 0 6
ditto	79	5 14 6
ditto	78	5 10 6
ditto	76	6 4 0
ditto	52	9 14 0
ditto	51	10 1 6
ditto	50	1 16 0
ditto	36	1 10 6
ditto	18	1 4 6
ditto	10	0 2 6
Tincroft	86	2 18 0
ditto	78	2 3 0
ditto	74	2 6 6
ditto	65	5 19 0
ditto	63	4 0 6
ditto	54	4 6 0
ditto	51	7 7 6
ditto	48	2 0 0
ditto	47	2 18 0
ditto	38	7 18 6
ditto	36	5 5 6
ditto	23	31 5 0
ditto	1	33 0 0
North Pool	85	2 6 0
ditto	67	6 4 0
ditto	62	6 8 0
ditto	61	1 12 6
ditto	60	1 10 6
ditto	57	4 12 0
North Pool	52	£2 18 0
ditto	48	6 18 0
Consolidated	96	4 10 6
ditto	93	5 8 6
ditto	91	3 18 6
ditto	55	6 6 0
ditto	34	5 4 0
Wheal Seton	64	3 18 6
ditto	55	5 14 6
ditto	54	6 14 0
ditto	46	2 18 0
ditto	45	2 12 0
ditto	42	4 8 6
Pendarves	41	6 6 0
Wheal Basset	91	3 11 0
ditto	89	3 11 0
ditto	78	5 13 6
ditto	32	15 8 0
ditto	29	15 11 6
Fowey Consols	96	6 12 0
ditto	78	2 2 0
ditto	67	5 10 6
South Wh. Frances	65	7 13 6
ditto	54	7 10 0
ditto	40	5 9 6
ditto	36	20 5 0
ditto	34	15 0 0
Gramb. & St. Aub.	30	2 18 0
Crane and Bejawsa	21	10 6 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

North Roskear	665	£3709	11	6	Wheal Basset	319	£2026	2	6
Tincroft	664	3312	18	0	Fowey Consols	241	1167	11	6
North Pool	492	1942	10	6	South Wh. Frances	229	2361	17	6
Consolidated	369	1819	8	0	Gramb. & St. Aub.	30	87	0	0
Wheal Seton, Pendarves	347	1622	8	6	Crane & Bejawsa	21	216	6	0

Average Standard ... £100 12 0 | Average Produce ... 8½
Average Price per ton ... £5 8 0
Quantity of Ore ... 3377 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 273 tons 16 cwts.
Amount of Money ... £18,265 14 0

LAST SALE.—Average Standard ... £103 10 0.—Average Produce ... 7½
Standard of corresponding sale last month, 104*l.* 1s.—Produce, 7.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal	279	£1351 10 6
Vivian and Sons	733	3960 13 9
Freeman and Co.	362	2044 5 0
Grenfell and Sons	512	2731 3 0
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	533	2542 2 9
Williams, Foster, and Co.	676	5189 5 6
Schneider and Co.	282	1346 13 6
Total tons	3377	£18,265 14 0

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—Carn Brea 625—Wheal Buller 470—Tywarnhayle 322—Par Consols 313—Alfred Consols 211—East Wheal Leisure 147—Wheal Tremayne 119—Levant 95—Wheal Agar 70—Cook's Kitchen 63—St. Ives Consols 35—West Wheal Providence 33—Traunack and Bocense 25—Respryn 13.—Total, 2541 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels.—Devon Great Consols, Wheal Josiah, Wheal Maria, Wheal Fanny, and Wheal Anna Maria 1609—West Caradon 309—Wheal Friendship 227—Fowey Consols 205—Bedford United 141—Poldice 100—Callington Kelly Bray 100—Wheal Busy 51—Tamar Slag 35—Wheal Crebor 34—Wheal Malden 20—Wheal Jewel 11.—Total, 2842 tons.

COMPARATIVE AVERAGES OF THE WEEKLY SALES OF COPPER ORES FOR NINE YEARS—FIRST SALE FOR JULY, 1851.

Years.	*Tons.*	*Produce.*	*Amount.*	*Standard.*	*Cop. Ore.*	*Price Cake Cop.*
1842	4320	7½	£21,930 16 0	£107 17	£69 19	—
1843	4675	7½	25,458 5 0	107 18	71 14	£82 to 83
1844	3799	7½	20,352 2 6	104 15	69 4	82½
1845	4286	7½	24,882 5 6	111 19	76 0	88½ to 91½
1846	3249	7½	17,913 14 6	104 10	69 19	93 to 96
1847	3461	7½	18,869 9 6	108 4	71 18	98 to 101
1848	3396	8½	16,189 17 0	83 8	56 0	88½ to 91½
1849	3598	7½	16,679 0 6	96 17	60 16	79½
1850	3665	7½	17,504 18 0	104 6	66 1	84

PARTICULARS OF COPPER ORES SOLD IN CORNWALL IN THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1851.

Copper ores, 39,702 tons (21 cwts.)—Fine copper, 3084 tons 10 cwts. 3 qrs. 27 lbs.—Amount of money, 301,655*l.* 14s.—Average produce, 7¾—Average standard, 100*l.* 15s.—Average price per ton, 87*l.* 1s. 6d.

At SWANSEA, for Sale July 15.—Beerhaven, 659—Cobre, 242—Kaw-aw, 168—Tungkillo 78—Creetown, 47—Lackamore, 43—Burra Burra 20.—Total, 1257 tons (21 cwts.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS—*Continued.*

"W. P. C." will find in "Jameson's System of Mineralogy," second edition, vol. 3, p. 99, the following apt reply to his question as regards native copper:—"No metal occurs so frequently in a native state as copper, and it is often met with in large masses on the surface of the earth. In the interior, it generally occurs in veins, where it is usually associated with red copper ore and brown ironstone, copper pyrites, malachite, either in granite, gneiss, mica, chlorite or talc slate, foliated granular limestone, and grauwacke. It has long been known as a mineral production of Cornwall, where it occurs in veins that traverse granite and clay-slate, along with tinstone, ironstone, common quartz, and sometimes with chlorite."

"Engineer" (York).—A model of the Rider Railway Bridge is deposited at our office, and can be inspected by any persons desirous of seeing it. A letter for Mr. Motley will reach him by being addressed to our office.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. R. Pendre (Holywell).—We believe the most economical method of calcining copper ores is that employed in Norway—simply piling the ores on a bed about 3 ft. high on a layer of fire wood, the larger pieces at bottom, and getting gradually smaller to the top, on which the smallest and the dust ore is thrown; after the wood is set fire to, the whole, in a few hours, reaches a high temperature, and in about 14 days is found well calcined, and nearly free from sulphur. Our correspondent, for really practical particulars, had better apply to an experienced copper mine agent. All copper ores do not require calcination.

"A Mineralogist" (Isle of Man).—The notice of the specimens of copper ore, crysolite, and plumbago, from Greenland, appeared in the Journal of May 3. The lode of copper is said to be upwards of 9 ft. wide.

"B." (Finsbury).—The following information on the subject is taken from Mr. Poole' excellent work, "Statistics of British Commerce":—Copperas (or green vitriol), brought in a pure state from Dantzic, is also obtained in this country from the decomposition of pyrites. There are three sorts of copperas—green, or sulphate of iron; blue, or sulphate of copper; and white, or sulphate of zinc. The green is by far the most important, being used by dyers, tanners, ink manufacturers, &c.; it is indispensable in the dyeing of hats and woollen cloths black, and is the principal ingredient in the manufacture of Prussian blue. It is usually packed in casks of about 10 cwts. each. Price, 50*l.* to 55*l.* per ton. Duty free.

"P."—There are in the Share List somewhat more than 70 tin mines in Cornwall and Devonshire, but this must not be taken as the whole of the mines at work in the two counties; there are many worked by private capitalists or small partnerships, making a total, probably, of from 100 to 120 mines.

"A Reader" had better apply to Mr. Weale, of Holborn, for a list of suitable works; our Glossary of Mining Terms (2*s.*), and Principles and Practice of the Cost-Book System (6*d.*), can be procured through any bookseller or newsvender.

"A Dissatisfied Shareholder" (Lincoln's-Inn) should, in fairness, first solicit the information from the office, and inform the directors the step he intends taking on its being refused. We dare say, on explanation, matters will not prove so bad as he anticipates.

Our friend, Mr. James Stride, must bear with us: a great pressure on our space prevents the publication of many matters we wished to have appeared in our present Journal, and among them is his reply to Mr. Crofts' letter of last week. We, however, the less regret the omission, from the belief that the correspondence has arisen more in error, or a want of proper explanation, than a wish to annoy or injure,—while we are sure that its continuance can but tend to prolong a feeling inimical to the nature of both.

"W. K. C." (Ontonagon).—We were glad to receive the communication, the substance of which will be found in our Journal; we shall also be happy to receive the promised particulars, and all other matters our correspondent or his friends can furnish.

Mr. Hopkins is now at Tavistock, where he may be addressed to until Tuesday.

Accidents in Mines.—Owing to a press of matter, we are unable this week to give our usual half-yearly statement of the deaths and injuries resulting from accidents in the mining districts. In our next it will be published. From the accounts collated, we are gratified to state that there has been a sensible diminution in the number of these disastrous occurrences.

"W. T." (Bodmin).—The Act 2 and 3 Vic., cap. 59, enacts—That if any person employed in or about any mine in the county of Cornwall shall take, remove, or conceal the ore of any metal or any lapis calliminaris, manganese, mundic, or other mineral found or being in such mine, with intent to defraud the proprietor or proprietors, or any adventurer or adventurers, or any workman employed therein, then, and in every such case such person so offending shall be deemed to be guilty of felony, and being convicted shall be liable to be punished the same as for petty larceny.—The 7, William 4, and 1 Vic., cap. 89, sec. 1, enacts—That whoever shall unlawfully and maliciously set fire to any coal mine, shall be guilty of felony, and liable to transportation for life, and not less than 15 years; and 7, Geo. 4, cap. 30, sec. 7, provides—That if any person shall unlawfully and maliciously destroy, pull down, or damage, any steam or other engine for sinking, draining, or working any mine, or any bridge or waggon way for conveying minerals from such mine, shall be guilty of felony, and liable to any punishment the court may award applicable to such offences.

"W. W." (Liverpool) is desirous of receiving further information of the Killeen and Glenaulin Mine, in Ireland, than is contained in the report published in the *Mining Journal* of 21st June last. Perhaps the agent, or some person interested, will forward us some particulars, with the exact locality of the mine, geological formation of the district, and other details.

Erratum.—There was an error, last week, in noticing Devon Great Tincroft Mine; it should be "several" champion lodes, not "small."

The Cost-Book System.

Having repeated applications for particulars respecting the Cost-book System, we have reprinted, as a pamphlet, the paper descriptive of its principles and practice, which appeared in the *Mining Journal*. Copies can be procured through any bookseller or newsman, or at our office, price 6d.

*** We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—
To the Editor,
Mining Journal Office,
26, Fleet-street, London.
And Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 5, 1851.

The Mining Journal is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office, 26, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news agents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

The accompanying table shows the progress of the Public Ticketings of Copper Ores in Cornwall, through the quarter which has just terminated. It gives the results of each separate sale, and the totals and averages for the quarter, to which are appended other statements, showing similar results for each of the three preceding quarters, and for the year ending at Midsummer; also, the averages of the quarterly amounts and quantities for the past year; and the annual averages for the last 19 years, from June, 1832, to the present time:—

ACCOUNT OF THE SALES OF COPPER ORES IN CORNWALL,
In the Quarter ending 30th June, 1851.

Date of Sale.	Average Stand.	Average Produce.	Average Price.	Quantity of Ore.	Computed Quantity of fine Copper.	Amount of Sales.	Value of Ore to produce 1 ton of Copper.
1851.	£ s. d	*p. cent.*	£ s. d	21 *cwts.*	*Tons cwts.*	£ s. d	£ s. d.
April 3	104 14 0	6¾	4 8 6	4628	315 19	20,352 17 0	64 8 4
„ 10	102 1 0	7¼	5 0 6	2983	226 18	14,950 2 6	65 17 9
„ 17	95 7 0	9¼	6 1 0	3163	291 14	19,115 5 0	65 10 7
„ 24	103 9 0	7¼	4 14 6	2545	183 10	11,983 5 6	65 6 1
May 1	103 10 0	7¼	4 12 6	3334	238 15	15,550 12 0	65 2 8
„ 8	100 10 0	8	5 5 6	2273	181 13	12,009 19 0	66 2 4
„ 22	95 5 0	9¼	5 18 6	2806	254 9	16,541 4 0	64 19 4
„ 29	103 6 0	7¼	4 14 6	3848	276 14	18,001 10 6	65 1 2
June 5	104 1 0	7	4 11 0	4875	321 7	20,863 12 0	64 18 6
„ 12	100 9 0	8	5 6 6	3594	288 18	19,145 16 0	66 5 5
„ 19	94 17 0	9¼	6 7 6	3283	315 19	20,945 5 0	66 5 10
„ 26	103 10 0	7¼	4 11 6	2670	188 15	12,206 4 6	64 13 4
Totals & averages for the quarter ending June 30..	100 15 1	7·769	5 1 7	39,702	3084 11	201,655 14 0	65 7 6
Ditto quarter ending 31st March, 1851	—	7·859	5 4 4	36,869	2897 4	192,274 11 6	66 7 3
Ditto quarter ending 31st Dec., 1850..	—	7·887	5 6 10	39,343	3103 9	210,122 7 6	67 14 1
Ditto quarter ending 30th Sept., 1850..	—	8·087	5 6 4	38,394	3104 13	204,191 8 6	65 15 4
Ditto for year ending 30th June, 1851..	—	7·9	5 4 9	154,308	12189 17	808,244 1 6	66 6 1
Av. quarterly quantities & amounts for the last year	—	—	—	38,577	3047 9	202,061 0 4	—
Annual av. for 19 years from June, 1832 to 1851	—	7·836	5 14 8	147,631	11569 0	846,257 0 0	73 3 0

Considering that numerous mines have been opened in the last year or two, of copper as well as other metals, it might have been expected, that an increased supply would have appeared upon the face of these accounts. It will, however, be remembered, that, to open a mine on paper, and to sink shafts, drive levels, and bring the ore to grass, are not quite the same thing. That may account for the general uniformity that appears in the four quarterly accounts, constituting the year which has just expired. The produce of the ores for the last quarter is something below that of the three preceding ones; and, necessarily, below the year's average. The price, per ton of ore, is in the same position; fairly proceeding from the lesser produce of the quarter. On the other hand, the quantity of ore raised, and the produce in fine copper, exceed those of the preceding quarters of the year; and the excess shows itself, to some extent, over the averages of the last nineteen years, except in that essential feature—*price*. The average price of last year was 5*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, and that of the 19 years 5*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; a falling off to the extent of 9*s.* 11*d.* per ton. Or, to show this in a more striking form, reference may be made to the column giving the value paid by the smelter to the miner, for the ore to produce a ton of copper. On an average of 19 years, it has been 73*l.* 3*s.* In the last year, it was only 66*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*; a falling off equal to 6*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* per ton of copper, or 9 per cent. of the former value; a difference which the miner would gladly see restored to him.

As it is fairly presumable that some, at least, of the mines recently brought to public notice, will be carried actively into operation, an increased quantity may be expected henceforward. And, notwithstanding that the new sources of production, existing in Australia, and elsewhere, will throw augmented quantities of this metal, in one or other shape, upon the markets of the world, still such is the tendency to increased employment of copper in various ways—for domestic and general purposes—that there is little present chance of a glut in the markets.

The opening of a Mining Exchange will, also, have its effect, when placed upon a footing, and under regulations, to give an impartial and equitable chance of publicity and management to mining proceedings generally. It is understood that such regulations and general arrangements are in an advanced state of progress; and, when perfected, the institution will, doubtless, contribute to a better and more general knowledge of the mining capabilities of the country; and to a more fair and honourable transaction of business, in such undertakings, than has, hitherto, in many cases, existed.—[Our usual details will be found in another column.]

It is almost universally admitted, now-a-days, that the most important questions which can occupy the attention of a Parliament are those relative to Customs' tariffs, because they have a direct and powerful effect on the material welfare of a people, and, consequently, the moral welfare also. It is, indeed, a trite thing to say that in order to make a nation contented with its political institutions it must have the facility of obtaining its food cheap, and of exercising its industry unshackled.

But, strange to say, there is one great nation in Europe in which these palpable truths are by no means conceded—that nation is France. There Customs' duties, tariffs, commerce, and manufactures, are considered a decided bore, and are proscribed accordingly. Nothing goes down there that is not political. Party squabbles—parliamentary conflicts—the advantages of rival forms of Government—the pretensions of Prince This and General That—*a la bonne heure!*—these are the things in which French legislators delight, and in which the French people feel interest; but as to dry matters of business, affecting directly the interests of thousands, and indirectly those of millions—pshaw!

Knowing the feeling of the French Parliament on this subject, it is not without surprise that we learn that nearly three whole sittings were last week occupied by it in discussing a proposition for making a sweeping reform in the tariffs, and specially for reducing greatly, or abolishing altogether, the excessive duties on raw materials, and amongst them coal and iron. Three days on such a matter, and in such hot weather! Why, it is the most arduous undertaking the Parliament can boast of, and no doubt it thinks itself that it is a wonderful effort of patriotism.

Of course, the motion was rejected—we have no need to tell our readers *that:* 428 votes to 199 completely extinguished it. A different result, indeed, could not possibly have taken place in a parliament, the majority of whose members have a large pecuniary interest in the maintenance of monopoly—some of them in that of iron, some in that of cotton goods, some in that of coal, some in that of agriculture; especially as the said members would unhesitatingly send their country to the dogs sooner than do the slightest harm to their dearly-beloved breeches' pockets.

But though the course of common sense and simple justice has thus sustained a material defeat, it has obtained a great moral victory; for all the arguments, all the facts, and all the figures, were undoubtedly and unquestionably in favour of those who demanded the reform of the tariffs; whilst the advocates of the existing system were reduced to the cast-off frippery of our own protectionist school, and to gross misstatements.

The whole French tariff is absurd, unjust, and iniquitous; it is, taken altogether, a stupendous monument of human folly. But the only points in which it concerns us are as regards the importation of iron and coal into France. On iron, the import duty, in round figures, is 8*l.* per ton—for some descriptions much higher; on coal it is excessive, and varies according to the frontier by which it is introduced. Now, France, as is known, does not produce sufficient iron or coal for her own consumption, and she is obliged, consequently, to import largely. For her importations of one description of iron alone, M. Michel Chevalier, Professor of Political Economy in the College de France, calculates that, since 1814, she has paid, *in import duties*, over and above the cost price of the article, and the expense of carriage, the enormous sum of 48,000,000 sterling. That is to say, she has taxed herself upwards of 1,000,000*l.* a year for the last 37 years, to enable a small knot of ironmasters to manufacture bad iron at an enormous rate, undisturbed by foreign competition. On coal, the tax she has paid cannot be less, as the import of that article has increased from about 3000 tons, in 1816, to an average of late years of 25,000 tons. One almost shudders at the idea of such enormous sums being paid by an overtaxed people, without any advantage whatsoever; and when we reflect that the draining away of so much gold must necessarily have caused great misery and profound discontent, we can no longer wonder at the French people having twice in 20 years effected formidable revolutions. And yet, after all, the payment of this tremendous impost is not the greatest evil France has had to endure; perhaps it is the least. The dearness of iron, it must be remembered, has prevented the development of agriculture; it has made houses dearer to build, and, consequently, rents higher; it has affected every branch of commerce, directly or indirectly, in a thousand ways, and in each way has been a tax. But it is in repect to railways that its disastrous effects are most strikingly beheld. At this moment, 1851, when Belgium, England, and Germany, are literally covered with railways, France has not got one yet completed between the two largest cities, Paris and Lyons—and God knows when she will have one between Paris and Marseilles. The great cause is, not as shallow people suppose, want of confidence in political institutions, or want of enterprise in her people, but the absolute impossibility of paying an enormous sum for rails. The cost of making the railways she has was, from the same cause, truly excessive—if we take into account how much cheaper her land was than in England, and how much cheaper her labour was also. It must also not be forgotton that for years past her mercantile navy has been perishing, and the cause is universally alleged to be the dearness of iron. With iron at its present rate, it is impossible to construct vessels so cheaply as in England, America, Russia, or the ports of the Baltic, and consequently the French shipowner cannot compete with the foreigner. We recollect giving, two or three years ago, in this journal a detailed account of the gradual decline of the French navy from this cause, and we see that in the debate these striking facts were stated:—"In the year 1839 France had only one merchant vessel of more than 800 tons burden; in 1849, ten years later, she had not one of that burden; in 1839, she had five merchant vessels of more than 600 tons burden each, and forming a total of 3760 tons; in 1849, she had the same number of vessels of 600 tons burden, but the total tonnage fell to 3609." If we now turn to coal, we shall find equally disastrous results. The dearness of that article, which has justly been called "the bread of manufactures," more or less affects injuriously every branch of French trade. How can the manufacturer of calico and of printed goods, for example, compete with the Englishman, when they have to pay for coal, which is one portion of their raw material, at a much higher rate than he? The French manufacturers, who profit by the protective system, to exclude English manufactures from French markets, are fully aware of the disadvantage under which the dearness of coal places them in the foreign market; and, with strange inconsistency, they demand a sweeping reduction, or a total abolition of the coal duties, whilst they clamour for the maintenance of the protective duties in favour of their own goods.

M. Thiers was the great adversary of the projected reform; and he spoke in his usual fascinating way, and with his usual dexterity in the management of figures; but, as regards sound argument, we must be permitted to say we never read a more foolish discourse. His whole reasoning amounted to this:—"We manufactured so many tons of iron in 1814, so many in 1851, that is an increase of so many; therefore, the protective duties of iron have done good, and must be maintained." But the cost—the cost, M. Thiers! You forget *that*. A million sterling a year, wrung from the people for 37 years, is, you will admit, a rather dear price to pay for the pleasure of producing a few hundred more tons of iron in 1851 than in 1814. So as to coal:—"The productions of the French coal-fields has increased greatly. In 1816 it was not quite 10,000 tons; in 1851 it averages about 50,000; and coal is not quite so dear now as it was then—*ergo*, the exclusion of English and Belgian coal has done good; and that good may continue to be done, it must continue to be excluded, or at least heavily taxed." Ah! M. Thiers, you are the representative of the department of the Seine Inferieure. Why did you not ask the manufacturers of Rouen what they had to say on that point, before speaking so confidently? We are sure that, from the same premises, they would have arrived at a different conclusion. But, after all, we need not be surprised at this eminent statesman having a mortal antipathy to foreign coal—*he is a large shareholder in the mines of Anzin.*

For many years past the mine districts of France have been in a state of much distress, owing to the impossibility of selling all their production. The corn growers have long seen that there would be *debouchés* enough if France would relax somewhat of her absurd customs' restrictions—that, for example, England and Belgium would be large purchasers of Burgundy and Bordeaux wines, if, in return, France would take their coal and iron. This fact was strongly insisted on in the debate by a representative of the Gironde; but it produced no effect on the blinded, bigotted, selfish majority of the Parliament. They consider it perfectly just and right—or, rather, they find it perfectly convenient—to make the public pay twice as much for their bad coal and iron as it is worth, even though in so doing they deprive millions of their countrymen engaged in the production of wine of the only markets in which they can hope to make a sale; thus, by means of a shameful monopoly, a heavy burden of taxation is imposed on one portion of the people, and another prevented from enjoying the fruits of its industry.

We have said that all the advantage of argument, and facts and figures, in the recent debate, was possessed by the adversaries of the existing commercial system: and, if the reader would take the trouble, as we have done, to read through the verbatim report in the official *Moniteur* (that in our English Journals is very imperfect), he would see that this is really the fact, and we are informed that such is the general impression in France. Indeed, in the opinion of some correspondents, the debate gave a mortal blow to the protective system—at least, in its most exaggerated features. These gentlemen, moreover, remind us that in less than a year the present National Assembly will have to give way to a new one, and they say that there is no doubt whatever that it will be actuated by a very different spirit indeed to the present one. Consequently, sweeping reforms are to be expected, and it is not, at all events, likely that the scandalous monopolies of coal and iron will be allowed to be much longer perpetuated.

The mining sharebrokers of London, who have now for some months past been assiduously endeavouring to perfect the formation, on a sound and permanent basis, of a Mining Exchange, held a meeting on Tuesday last at their rooms in the Jamaica Coffee House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, which was well attended, and which we trust will pave the way to a more effectually carrying out those principles for the security of the public in the purchase of mining shares, which the influx of so many spurious undertakings, backed by showy and unfounded reports, to mislead and decoy the unwary, have rendered imperatively necessary. At the commencement of business by those individuals who had formed the nucleus for a Mining Exchange, it appears to us tolerably evident that the committee, in their anxiety to render the institution thoroughly efficient for the purposes in view, attempted too much, and by an arbitrary arrangement of a share list, which they termed official, and from which many of our best and highly-promising mines were excluded, much dissatisfaction was caused among parties interested, and a degree of opposition and want of confidence engendered, totally antagonistic to its establishment on a firm and lasting basis. It appears to us that to render a Mining Exchange popular, transactions in all mines must be free and unrestricted, it being for the committee to caution the public on all doubtful schemes, and boldly and openly denounce every attempt to introduce into the London market any professed adventure which is not of a sound, practical, and *bonâ fide* character. In the resolutions passed at the meeting we gladly notice that no mention is made of renewing the "official" share list, which we have no doubt will be found the most successful mode of procedure, and as the committee will correct the prices of the *Mining Journal* up to Friday evening, which we shall be most happy to avail ourselves of for the information and enlightenment of our readers, in addition to that received from other sources, we think every requirement will be supplied.

The following are the resolutions passed at the meeting:—

That for the present the Mining Mart be held at the Jamaica Coffee-house; but that the committee do ascertain, and report as early as possible to the members, at a general meeting, whether a more desirable place can be had, and upon what terms and conditions.

That until the next general meeting be held, the terms for admission do continue to be an annual subscription of 8*l.* 8*s.*

That persons desirous of becoming members must send written applications, addressed to the secretary.

That every person applying for admission must be recommended by two members.

That the committee shall have the power of rejecting any application.

That none but members shall be admitted within the Exchange during the hours of business.

That the hours of business in the Exchange shall be from twelve to two o'clock.

That all matters in dispute, relating to the business of the Exchange, shall be referred to the committee, whose decision shall be final and binding.

That the committee be empowered to make bye-laws, which shall be in force until repealed at a general meeting.

That all transactions between the members of the Exchange are to be deemed for cash payment upon delivery of transfers, unless specially arranged otherwise; and

That all transactions for account are to be completed by 3 o'clock on the 15th and last days of every month, except when such days fall on Sundays, and then on the Monday following.

That in case of the non-completion of any transaction by the delivery of shares within six days from the time of settlement, whether for cash or for account, the buyer is at liberty, on giving 24 hours' notice, to buy in such shares, and charge the seller with any difference in price; and in case of non-payment by a purchaser within two days after the tender of a transfer, the shares in respect thereof may be sold out, and the buyer also held responsible for any difference in price.

That in the event of a transfer being delivered, and the money paid for shares, which the purser to whom such transfer shall be addressed refuses to register, the money shall be immediately refunded, and the buyer be at liberty to buy in such shares against the seller at the expiration of three days from the return of such transfer; and upon the seller delivering a second transfer, the buyer shall be at liberty to retain the purchase-money until he receives the purser's letter, duly acknowledging the registration thereof.

That for the non-fulfilment of any such transactions, parties may be declared by the committee defaulters, and no longer members of the Exchange.

That the acknowledged commission be 2½ per cent.

That the committee consist, as at present, of five members; Messrs Thomas Field, Jos. Yelloly Watson, Thomas Phipps Thomas, Hubert Barnes Rye, and Wm. Trenery.

That three of the committee form a quorum; and in case of equality of numbers on a division, the chairman to have the casting vote.

That Messrs. T. Field and J. Y. Watson continue to be the treasurers, and Mr. James Stride the secretary of the Exchange.

There is certainly nothing objectionable in the above rules, although, perhaps, in the course of experience, some of them will have to be modified in detail; and we would particularly urge on the committee the desirability of immediately, or, at all events, as soon as possible, removing the Exchange to a more commodious and easily accessible locality than its present site. It should be on the ground-floor, and we know of no spot better adapted than a portion of the Hall of Commerce, could it be obtained at anything like a reasonable rent. We doubt not, however, that other suitable premises are to be found and obtained in a sufficiently central position. The mining interest has now assumed a position higher than it had ever previously attained. A very large amount of capital is invested for the development of the mineral wealth of the kingdom, and a Mining Exchange, to be efficient in regulating the business done in shares, must be based on broad and liberal principles, while it is impartial but strict in the enforcement of the rules and regulations for the guidance of its members. The present proceeding is undoubtedly a move in the right direction; the committee have had some little experience as to what steps are most likely to meet the views of the largest number, and we hope the foundation stone is now laid on which will grow a structure, popular, permanent, and calculated to advance the prosperity of the mining interest.

We have felt it our duty, on several occasions within the past few months, in recording the progress of measures which had been adopted for the suppression of the Truck System, as practised by the Aberdare Iron Company, to animadvert in somewhat strong terms on the conduct of the proprietors, in persevering to keep up the practice of substituting goods in the payment of their men for

money wages. This subject is now, however, we trust, set at rest for ever—no sophistry, no expressions at meetings, can justify the vile system; and Messrs. Fothergill have, we rejoice to say, given it up, and pledged themselves not to renew it. We have now a more pleasing duty to perform—that of recording the proceedings at a public meeting of the workmen in the employ of the Aberdare Company, convened for the purpose of expressing sentiments of confidence, esteem, and gratitude towards their employers, and the conviction of the benefits they enjoy under their kind, considerate, and humane management. The meeting, held on Hirwain Common on Monday, was attended by from 1800 to 2000 workmen; and while we regret the party spirit occasionally evinced as to the late proceedings, and the motives ascribed to the prosecutors, we will, on this occasion, take a higher and more liberal stand, and treat the subject as one between employer and workmen—the former endeavouring to promote the comfort and welfare of those to whose labour he is indebted for the profitable employment of his capital, and the maintenance of a high position in society; and the latter grateful for a continual attention to their wants, and the free, fair, and cheerful remuneration for their daily labour.

The chair was taken by one of the workmen, Edmund Evans, who addressed the meeting in Welsh, saying they had met for the purpose of expressing their attachment to their employer, Richard Fothergill, Esq., their admiration of his conduct as a generous master and a kind-hearted man, and to declare their abhorrence of the conduct of those parties who made use of the names of 40 of their workmen without consent, to get up prosecutions under the Truck Act. This speaker was followed by others, who, in addition to expressing their admiration of the general attention to the comforts of the men on the part of their employers, still harped on the conduct and motives of the parties who laid the informations. Their observations, divested of this by no means very desirable topic, were very unanimous as to the respect and esteem in which the Messrs. Fothergill are regarded in the minds of about 2000 men in their employ. After the passing of a series of resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, the following address was unanimously agreed to:—

TO RICHARD FOTHERGILL, ESQ., ABERNANT HOUSE.

Sir,—We, the workmen in your employ, assembled at an advertised public meeting, beg to approach you for the purpose of expressing our warm and fervent attachment to you as our employer.

Deprecating the late attempts which have been made for the purpose of diminishing the profound respect we beg to assure you, Sir, we bear you, and trusting that nothing further will arise having a tendency to alienate, or even weaken, that confidence which we are most anxious you should repose in us, we thus humbly, but in sincerity of heart, faintly demonstrate the feeling by which we are one and all of us pervaded.

We would, Sir, if we thought it necessary, expatiate on your kind and benevolent disposition to those by whom you are surrounded, did not so many instances daily manifest themselves to the view; we might also speak of your condescension and uniform kindness in your position as our employer, but that the frequent occurrence of those instances are too proverbial to be dilated upon.

Convinced, as we are, Sir, that your innate love of all that is just will never allow you to perform any act which will not bear the strictest scrutiny, we humbly pray that you may live in the enjoyment of health and vigour, and that each succeeding year of—we trust—your long life may bring additional happiness with it, to bless and comfort you and your amiable lady, for whom we entertain the highest respect and esteem,

We beg to subscribe ourselves, Sir, your obedient and grateful servants,

Aberdare, June 30. (Signed on behalf of the meeting) Edmund Evans, Chairman.

The meeting then formed in procession to Abernant House, where they were received on the lawn by Mr. Richard Fothergill. The chairman addressed that gentleman, saying it afforded him an infinite deal of pleasure, as a workman, that so grateful and pleasing a duty as presenting the address should have fallen to his lot, and that the demonstration by which it was accompanied was a convincing proof of the general good feeling which pervaded the whole body of workmen. Mr. Evans then read the address; it was printed on white satin, which Mr. Fothergill accepted, and, in reply, said it was impossible to convey an idea of the gratification with which he received it. He thanked them for this spontaneous proof of their confidence and attachment, and it was a triumphant contradiction of the calumnious falsehoods which had been propagated. He was proud to receive such an address from such a body of workmen, for out of 2000, only three could be found to support an information against him; but let even those three come to him, and confess their sorrow, and he would even then give them employment, and forget what had passed. He was proud of such a body of men; and he promised, in the name of his partners as well as himself, that bad as the iron trade is, instead of blowing out their furnaces, and discharging the men, they would endeavour to accomplish the same economical end, by increasing their produce, and giving them all full and regular employment.

The Committee of the House of Lords on Patent Law Reform, after sitting many days, and hearing much evidence, have, at last, concocted a bill, which was brought before the House of Lords on Tuesday by Earl Granville, in a speech of some length, in which he stated that, although he now brought forward an improved Patent Law, still he thought that, if it could be done, it would be advisable to sweep away patent rights altogether, or any special grants to inventors for the production of inventions—the noble lord appeared to be of opinion that inventors would readily invent and give up to the public inventions which might have cost them much toil and considerable expense (?)—not dreaming that the natural result of such a law would be that few people would be induced to become inventors, and those who did would work their inventions in secret. However, as the noble lord states that public opinion is against depriving inventors of their just rights, he has succumbed so far as to bring forward the bill, of which we now give a brief abstract:—

1. Patents are to be granted as directed, notwithstanding any existing law or usage.

2. Commissioners—viz.: the Lord Chancellor and Master of the Rolls, the Attorney and Solicitor-General for England, the Lord Advocate and Solicitor-General for Scotland, and the Attorney and Solicitor-General for Ireland, with person, or persons, appointed by Government—may make rules and appoint offices and officers for carrying out the Act.

3. Applicant for patent must file his application, accompanied by a provisional specification, or by the complete specification, with the present clerk of the patents—an officer who acts entirely by deputy, and is practically irresponsible.

4. The application, together with the provisional specification, or with the complete specification, to be examined by examiners, to secure compliance with the rules—appeal being allowed to the law officers of the Crown. The application being found *en regle*, the patent right will ensue from the day of application; Government dues, 5*l*. This will hold good for six months without any further proceeding or payment. At six months' date, the patent must be proceeded with, or further time to complete obtained, which may be granted for three months longer, on payment of 10*l*. [Too short a period; it should be a term not exceeding 12 months longer.]

5. On applying to proceed with patent, notice is to be given by advertisement, when objections may be filed with the examiners, who are to examine into the matter, and report to the law officers of the Crown; Government dues, 5*l*.

6. On receiving report of examiners, the law officer may examine into the matter; and, finding all correct, is to make out a warrant for sealing the patent. Dues and stamp duty, 10*l*.

7. This being taken to the clerk of the patents, he is to have the letters patent made out in proper form; Government dues, 5*l*. The letters patent to include the whole United Kingdom and the Channel Isles.

8. Letters patent, secured under the old law for one part of the United Kingdom, may be extended to the whole, and become subject to the new law.

9. The publication or use in any foreign country, or in any of the colonies, prior to the date of the patent, to invalidate the patent. [This will render every patent a worse lottery than at present, as a newspaper paragraph, published in Hungary, a few days prior to the application in England, may upset a patent, after considerable expense has been gone to.]

10. Provisions are made as to the enrolment of specifications, &c.; as to the making and keeping an index of patents and specifications, &c., the publication of specifications, &c.

11. The points relied on in any law-suit, as against the patent, are to be stated in writing, and notice thereof delivered to the patentee before trial.

12. All fees to be paid to a patent fee fund; and compensations, salaries, &c., to be paid therefrom.

13. Patents to be subject to the following payments at the end of the third and seventh years—viz.: Third year, fee and stamp duty, 50*l*; seventh year, fee and stamp duty, 100*l*. If the money be not paid, the patent will be forfeited. The whole cost of a patent for 14 years, it will be seen, is thus settled at 175*l*.

Altogether, the bill is substantially what our correspondent, Mr. Campin, stated to be forthcoming in the Mining Journal of 21st June, and is of a character that, if passed into an Act as it stands, will speedily require "An Act to amend the Act," &c.

On the 14th of June, we had to express our sincere regret at the severe indisposition of our talented correspondent, Dr. Murray; and we have now painfully to announce that his lengthened illness terminated fatally on the evening of Saturday last, the 28th June, when death released him from his sufferings. During his distressing malady, he bore his affliction with resignation and fortitude, and to the last evinced that his ever-active mind was still bent on the realisation of projects for the welfare and comfort of his fellow-creatures. A memoir of Dr. Murray's life is being drawn up, which will enable us to lay his history before our readers—many of whom we know have been much edified by, and have duly appreciated, his numerous communications to the Mining Journal.

STATISTICS OF COPPER, LEAD, AND TIN.

The second quarter of the current year having terminated on Monday, we proceed, as usual, to lay before our readers a summary of the sales of copper ores by public ticketing in Cornwall and Swansea, as also those of lead and tin in various parts of Cornwall, London, and Wales. The total amount of copper ores sold in Cornwall during the quarter has been 39,702 tons, producing 3084 tons 11 cwts. of fine copper, realising 201,655*l*. 14s., with an average price of 5*l*. 1s. 7s., and a produce of 7·769 per cent., and requiring 12 tons 18 cwts. of ore to produce 1 ton of fine copper.

The following is the result, as compared with the sales of the previous quarter:—

Quarter ended	Ore (21-cwts.)	Fine Copper.	Amount.	Av. Price.	Av. Prod.
June 30, 1851 ..	*Tons* 39,702	3084 11 ..	£201,655 14 0 ..	£5 1 7 ..	7·769
March 31, 1851.....	36,860	2897 4 ..	192,274 11 6 ..	5 4 4 ..	7·859
Increase	2,842	187 7	£ 9,381 2 6	Dec. 2 9	0·090

Showing an increase in quantity of 2842 tons of ore, 187 tons 7 cwts. fine copper, and in money 9381*l*. 2s. 6d., but a decrease of 2s. 9d. per ton on the average price, and 0·091 in the produce. With the corresponding quarter of 1850 the comparison will stand thus—

Quarter ended	Ore (21-cwts.)	Fine Copper.	Amount.	Av. Price.	Av. Prod.
June 30, 1851 ..	*Tons* 39,702	3084 11 ..	£201,655 14 0 ..	£5 1 7 ..	7·769
June 30, 1850	39,680	3076 5 ..	205,095 1 0 ..	5 3 4 ..	7·752
Increase	22	8 6	Dec. £3439 7 0	Dec. 1 9	In. ·017

Being an increase of 22 tons of ore, 8 tons 6 cwts. fine copper, and ·017 in the produce, but a decrease of 1s. 9d. per ton in the average price, and 3439*l*. 7s. in the amount.

The total amount of Foreign, Irish, and Welsh ores sold at Swansea during the quarter was 12,515 tons, realising the sum of 147,391*l*. 2s. 6d., at an average price of 11*l*. 15s. 6d.—full details of which appeared in last week's Journal.

The above quantities of copper ores were purchased as follows:—

Companies.	Cornwall.		Swansea.		Total.	
	Tons.	£ s. d.	Tons.	£ s. d.	Tons.	£ s. d.
Mines Royal	2732	14,418 3 5	126	899 1 0	2858	15,317 4 5
Vivian & Sons ..	7075	32,852 19 11	2409	25,275 6 6	9484	58,128 6 5
Freeman & Co...	5363	23,950 16 0	332	2,962 17 4	5695	26,913 13 4
Grenfell & Sons..	5954	28,378 12 5	1685	18,205 1 2	7639	46,583 13 7
Crown Cop. Co...	158	991 14 0	—	—	158	991 14 0
Sims & Co.	5368	26,484 10 0	1943	20,575 9 10	7311	56,059 19 10
Williams & Co...	8871	54,068 10 0	3444	36,994 8 5	12315	91,062 18 5
Schneider & Co.	2724	12,893 18 9	481	8,034 7 4	3205	20,928 6 1
Mason & Co. ...	1457	7,616 9 6	131	2,092 5 6	1588	9,708 15 0
English Cop. Co.	—	—	1250	13,903 5 10	1250	13,903 5 10
Brit. & For. Co ..	—	—	306	5,345 0 1	306	5,345 0 1
Low's Patent Co.	—	—	408	4,103 19 6	408	4,103 19 6
	39702	201,655 14 0	12515	147,391 2 6	52217	349,046 16 6

PRODUCE OF THE PRINCIPAL COPPER MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVONSHIRE, FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 1851.

Mines.	Ticketings.	Tons.	Amount.	Average Price.
Devon Great Consols.....	3	4700 ..	£27408 19 0	£5 16 8
United Mines	3	2657	12952 14 6	4 17 6
Par Consols.....	6	1914	11504 17 6	5 18 4
Carn Brea	3	2117	10843 9 6	5 7 6
Wheal Basset.....	3	1478	8442 5 0	5 14 2
Fowey Consols	6	1455	8138 18 6	5 11 10
Wheal Buller	3	1253	7955 3 0	6 7 0
West Caradon.....	3	1002	7313 13 6	7 5 11
Thieroft	3	1825	6526 2 6	3 11 6
North Pool	3	1574	6244 19 0	3 19 4
South Wheal Frances	3	715	6048 8 0	8 9 2
Wheal Seton and Pendarves ..	3	1368	5985 6 6	4 7 6
Tywarnhayle and Nancekuke..	3	1510	5411 4 0	3 11 8
South Caradon	3	757	5405 12 0	7 3 1
Great Consols.....	2	1016	4850 15 0	4 15 5
Alfred Consols	3 ..	730	4808 16 0	6 11 9
North Roskear	3	905	4759 12 0	5 5 2
Wheal Friendship (Devon)	3	625	4511 17 0	7 4 4
East Wh. Crofty, Dudnance, &c.	2	888	3795 12 0	4 5 6
South Tolgus	3	623	3578 0 6	5 14 10
Phœnix Mines	2	278	3337 18 0	12 1 6
Bedford United	3	422	2736 0 6	6 9 8
Holmbush	2	435	2678 9 0	6 3 1
Condurrow	2	617	2618 15 6	4 4 10
Stray Park, Camborne Vean, &c.	2	688	2581 11 0	3 15 0
East Pool.....	2	810	2389 0 0	2 19 0
Marke Valley	2	603	2252 6 6	3 14 8
Perran St. George	1	703	2187 4 0	3 2 3
Treviskey.....	1	387	2 59 12 0	5 6 11
Tresavean	2	706	1949 6 0	2 15 2
Wheal Agar.....	3	274	1827 7 6	6 13 4
Levant	3	426	1672 5 6	3 18 5
West Wheal Treasury	2	244 ..	1581 18 6	6 9 8
Treleigh Consols	3	275 . ..	1253 5 6	4 11 2
Dolcoath	2	300	1246 15 0	4 3 0
Wheal Comfort	2	572	1053 16 0	1 16 10
Polberrow	2	325	956 19 0	2 18 10
Wellington	2	193	855 7 6	4 7 5
West Wheal Seton.....	2	180	788 11 6	4 7 8
West Fowey Consols.....	2	122	740 11 6	6 1 5
Wheal Mary (Redruth).....	3	185	708 14 6	3 16 7
Boscundle	1	57	686 17 0	12 1 0
West Wheal Jewel.....	2	118	665 4 0	5 2 7
Poldice	1	133	661 18 6	4 10 6
Botallack	1	84	593 2 0	7 1 2
Trethellan	1	108	346 10 0	3 4 2
West Wheal Providence	1	31	343 6 6	11 1 6
Sundry ores, regulus, &c.	4	77	340 13 0	4 8 6
Pendarves Consols.....	2	86	340 12 0	3 19 3
Wheal Tremayne	1	82	305 10 0	3 14 6
Wheal Ellen	1	61	279 8 0	4 11 6
Providence Mines	1	102	254 5 6 .. .	2 9 11
South Crinnis.....	1	77	249 18 6	3 5 0
Heigneton Down.....	1	27	243 0 0	9 0 0
St. Aubyn and Grylls	1	38	222 14 0	5 17 3
Gonamena	1	30	216 0 0	7 4 0
Wheal Gorland	2	33 ..	209 10 6	6 7 0
Wheal Maiden	1	36	202 10 0	5 12 6
Hawk's Point	1	44	183 0 0	4 3 2
Wheal Clifford	1	29	157 6 6	5 8 6
West Alfred Consols.....	1	37	153 11 6	4 3 0
Bodmin Wheal Mary.....	1	59	153 8 0	2 12 0
Copper Bottom	1	24	151 4 0	6 6 0
Wheal Unity Consols.....	1	72	145 8 0	2 0 4
South Wheal Speed	2 . ..	72	143 11 0	2 0 0
Wheal Busy.....	1	47	141 10 0	3 0 0
North Wheal Buller	1	40	132 0 0	3 6 0
West Wheal Towan	1	32 .. .	128 6 0	4 0 0
Treiyon Consols.....	1	21	123 7 6	5 17 6
Wheal Crebor	1 .. .	33	112 11 0	3 8 2
East Godolphin	1	30	105 0 0	3 10 0
Wheal Friendship (Cornwall)..	2	27	97 1 0	3 11 10
Wheal Jewel	1	25	92 10 0	3 13 7
Cook's Kitchen	1	24	90 0 0	3 15 0
Carthew Consols	1	21	85 11 6	4 1 6
Friendly Mines	1	5	80 17 6	16 3 16
West Trethellan.....	1	29	70 6 6	2 8 6
Polgooth.....	1	8	58 12 0	7 6 6
Respryn	1	9	58 5 6	6 9 6
Spearn Moor	1	4	35 6 0	8 16 6
Wheal Vor	1	7	32 11 0	4 13 0
Relistian.....	1	7	26 12 0	3 16 0
Wheal Tehidy	1	5	21 15 0 .. .	4 7 0
Wheal Penhale	1	7	21 0 0	3 0 0
South Wheal Fortune	1 .. .	6	19 10 0	3 0 0
East Crinnis	1	2	11 14 0	5 17 0
East Wheal Treasury	1	5	11 0 0 ...	2 4 0
Total.....	*Tons* 39,702	£201,655 14 0		£5 1 7

A large quantity of copper ores from different mines are sold by private bargain, of which we can generally get no authentic information. The following is the entire sale from East Wheal George, from the commencement (averaging 10*l*. 13s. 6d. per ton), and we shall be happy to insert any similar information from other companies which may be forwarded us:—

	Tons c. qr.	Per Ton.	Amount.	Carriage.	Total.
1850—Oct. ..	21 9 0	£9 17 6	£211 15 7	£1 5 8	£216 1 3
Nov...	19 0 3	8 15 0	166 6 7	3 13 0	169 19 7
Dec...	21 14 3	12 4 6	264 15 8	3 19 6	268 15 2
1851—Jan..	21 1 2	11 7 0	239 1 5	4 4 3	243 5 8
Feb...	21 14 3	10 7 6 .. .	225 6 9	4 1 4	229 8 1
March	24 12 1	10 1 6	247 15 5	4 10 1	252 5 6
April ..	20 15 1	10 11 0	218 18 4	3 19 6	222 2 10
	150 15 1		Total receipts		£1604 18 1

LEAD.

The total amount of lead ores by public ticketing, particulars of which we have received during the quarter, has been 8375 tons, realising the sum of 104,720*l*. 10s. 7d., being an increase, as compared with the previous quarter, of 64 tons of ore, but a decrease in money of 4080*l*. 3s. 5d.

The following are the mines from which the above ores were raised:—

Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Lisburne Mines	1022	£11279 8 1
East Wheal Rose	548	7637 5 0
Newtonards	500	5761 2 6
Foxdale.....	460	5512 10 0
Westminster	446	5041 13 0
Machynlleth	383	4347 17 6
Laxey	200	4042 10 0
Mary Ann	244	3966 8 0
Tamar	193	3651 16 0
Trelawny	200	3412 10 0
Maesyrerwddu	283	3242 10 6
Maesysafn	265	2933 0 0
Deep Level	236	2870 3 0
Shallee	134	2270 10 0
Goginan	140	2170 3 0
Pen-yr-henblas	185	2051 1 0
Herodsfoot	160	2044 0 0
Cwmystwith	180	1920 0 0
Lloc	150	1852 0 0
Wheal Golden.....	127	1664 11 0
Bwlchgwyn	145	1618 2 6
Strontian	128	1475 5 0
Bwich Consols	90	1337 10 0
Black Craig.....	136	1321 10 0
Cairnsmore	120	1293 0 0
Talargoch.....	107	1280 10 6
Nanteos	125	1262 17 6
Talacre	100	1242 15 0
Jamaica	120	1091 0 0
Pantymwyn	85	907 10 0
Hendre	82	874 13 6
Court Grange	55	867 12 6
Wheal Adams.....	107	867 10 6
East Tamar.....	58	843 18 0
Callington	45	790 17 6
Allt-y-Crib	65	761 5 0
Driggeth.....	64	682 10 0
Merllyn	56	663 5 0
Milwr	51	551 16 0
Glenmalon	50	513 15 0
Bryntail	40	426 0 0
Cwm Erfin	30	424 10 0
Coetia Llys.....	34	420 18 0
Llwynmalees	30	382 10 0
Caeconroy	29	380 12 6
Gurtnadine.....	34	340 17 0
Bryn-Arlan.....	26	300 19 0
Halkin Hall	25	278 2 6
Eagle Rock.....	21	237 0 0
Keswick	19	206 0 0
Level Newydd	20	194 10 0
Craig-y-Mwyn	17	193 16 0
Arkansas	9	189 0 0
Dyfngwm	16	165 16 0
Pen-y rhiw	17	161 10 0
Tyddin-y-briddall.....	14	150 17 0
Pantyffrith	12	145 16 0
Penhale	15	142 7 6
Craigwen..	12	137 11 3
Belgraves	8	89 0 0
Rhiwerth..	6	75 12 0
Rho swyddol	6	65 8 0
Total	*Tons* 8375	£104,720 10 7

The above lead ores were purchased as follows:—

Companies.	Tons.	Amount.
Walker, Parker, and Co.	3556	£42760 5 9
Newton, Keates, and Co.	1660	17169 8 6
J. Somers.....	513	8435 9 6
Sims, Wylliams, Nevill, and Co.....	592	7914 2 0
Mather and Co.	408	4989 14 9
Locke and Co.	277	4489 10 6
Tamar Smelting Company	329	4649 11 7
Michell and Son	290	4417 5 6
Panther Company	380	4647 2 6
Eyton and Co.....	260	3098 5 0
Executor of Mr. Treffry	100	2052 10 0
Penpoll Company	10	97 5 0
Total.....	*Tons* 8375	£104,720 10 7

TIN.

The entire amount of sales of black tin by public ticketing during the quarter, of which we have received any returns, is 409 tons 13 cwts. 0 qrs., 15 lbs., and money 18,860*l*. 8s. 0d.—which tin ore was the produce of the following mines:—

	Tons	c.	qr.	lb.	Amount.
Tincroft	104	0	0	0	£4226 15 2
Lewis	90	0	0	0	4175 5 0
Drake Walls	58	10	0	0	2606 18 9
Polberrow	52	17	1	5	2501 19 2
Rocks and Treverbyn	32	8	0	22	1723 0 3
Spearne Consols.....	16	5	0	0	820 12 6
Mineral Court.....	14	18	1	24	799 9 9
Great Beam.....	7	12	2	10	421 1 7
East Crowndale	8	0	0	0	347 17 6
Yeoland Consols.....	5	0	0	0	248 12 6
Millpool	4	3	3	10	190 6 9
Boscean	3	8	1	9	175 19 0
Georgia Consols.....	3	7	3	16	172 6 6
Birch Tor	2	10	0	0	131 11 3
Golden Dagger	2	10	0	0	126 5 0
Wheal Vincent	2	3	0	22	91 12 0
Wheal Trescoll	1	13	3	7	89 18 10
Wheal Stanley	0	4	1	20	10 16 6
Total	*Tons* 409	13	0	15	£18,860 8 0

Which quantity of black tin was purchased as follows:—

Companies.	Tons	c.	qr.	lb.	Amount.
Union Smelting Company	90	5	0	0	£3921 18 9
Bissoe Company.....	67	12	3	5	3190 6 8
Williams, Foster, and Co.	56	12	3	8	2557 8 4
Bolitho and Co.....	49	15	0	6	2354 11 0
Daubuz and Co.....	44	18	0	26	2123 2 2
Calenick Company	39	10	2	19	1636 3 7
Enthoven and Son.....	24	11	0	14	1175 7 8
Blowing-house Company.....	15	7	1	21	824 8 1
Charlestown Company.....	11	4	2	10	528 17 6
Trethellan Company..	5	7	0	14	294 18 0
Carvedras House	4	8	1	4	253 6 3
Total.....	*Tons* 409	13	0	15	£18,860 8 0

The annual meeting of the members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was commenced at Ipswich on Wednesday morning—being its 21st anniversary; and it may be confidently asserted that, since its formation, in 1830, not one of its meetings have been attended with so much general interest as at present. The expectation that a member of the numerous foreigners, many of them illustrious in science, now in this country, will be present, the attendance of Prince Albert, who is gaining for himself an imperishable name in his philanthropic support of every measure tending to the advance of commerce and the arts, and a generally powerfully-increasing feeling of sympathy in the great body of the people with the objects of the institution, all tend to cause additional attention to the proceedings of the present meeting. The progress of the association tends to more systematic direction in scientific inquiries, promotes more general intercourse between the cultivators of the arts and sciences, residing not only in different parts of Britain, but scattered over the civilised world, and the removal of impediments which may possibly exist to the diffusion of useful knowledge. Every necessary arrangement for the comfort and convenience of the members and visitors has been made by the local committee of Ipswich. All the institutions, and everything worthy of notice in the town, have been thrown open for gratuitous inspection.

A large number of gentlemen had arrived up to Wednesday morning, among whom were many distinguished foreigners from France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Sweden, &c. The council opened the business by meeting at 10 o'clock, and the general committee met at 1 o'clock for the election of sectional officers, the allocation of the various sections, and the general dispatch of business. The first general meeting was held at 8 o'clock in the evening, when the ex-president, Sir David Brewster, K.H., resigned the chair to the president elect, Prof. Airy, Astronomer Royal, who delivered his address on the occasion. The days for the discussion of reports, in addition to yesterday, are Monday and Tuesday next, and this day (Saturday) is set apart for an excursion. On Monday evening next, the president, Mr. G. B. Airy, will deliver a discourse on the total eclipse of the sun on the 28th inst. We shall hereafter notice the papers more immediately connected with mining and mechanical science.

East Stonehouse Water-works.—This Bill passed the Committee of the House of Lords yesterday.

Original Correspondence.

MINERAL MINES—THE LATE ACCIDENT.

SIR,—The following paragraph appeared in the *Bristol Gazette* :—

"A more leisurely investigation of the mischief caused by the accident at Northside Colliery has been made, and it is satisfactorily ascertained that the damage to the shaft is not so great in extent as was at first imagined; and we understand there is every probability of the works being resumed within the ensuing fortnight. We are assured that the walls of this shaft were perfectly sound; in fact, in excellent condition."

The effect of the accident is here clearly stated, but no satisfactory *cause* for it has hitherto been assigned. The pit, where timbered, was about 11 ft. square. In the course of sinking and coal work it has been in operation about four years, and the workings have extended about a quarter of a mile. In that part of the pit where it was timbered, we may presume that next to the strata were backing deals, to keep up the sides, and to prevent small pieces falling out; then the square frame pieces, which sustained the pressure, and in front of these sliding deals, to prevent the tub catching the square framing as it ascended or descended the pit. We may also presume that this timber, from the time it has been in, was regularly examined, to see that it was, as we are assured, "sound and in excellent condition" up to the time of the accident. The accident is supposed to have been caused by the tub striking the side as it ascended the shaft, and carrying away a portion of the timber, and that the *first* pieces of timber, in their fall, must have knocked away other sets.

Supposing the tub had caught and torn out a set of timbers, is it probable *that* set would have knocked out the whole of the other sets in the shaft, they being firmly wedged and tightly pressed by the loose strata behind? Is it not as probable that, by the tubs beating from side to side, it had, by frequent concussions, gradually caused the loose strata behind the timber to press upon it more than it was able to bear, and that it ultimately broke, and in one crash fell in, and carried with it the wooden return air-shaft, and closed up the pit to the top vein opening? Or that the square framing had yielded and projected into the pit beyond the perpendicular line, and the tub, in its zig-zag course, had caught it, and thus, as it were, drawn the keystone of the arch?

Much credit is due to Mr. Goulstone for his ready thought of the canvas tubes, and to the wives and daughters of the men who, notwithstanding their grief, made the whole of the tubing in about two hours. And great praise is due to young North, who, unaccompanied, descended the pit to rescue the sufferers, regardless of the tottering sides of the heaving shaft; and though protected by bonnets, which might defend his head from the falling stones, had one of less weight than a ton fallen upon them, and perhaps have snapped the thread which suspended him, his fate might have sealed the doom of those below. The bonnets were not invented as shields to defend the men who descended at *this* accident. They are mushroom-shaped pieces of iron, and have long been used in this district, to defend the miners from falling stones and rubble, whilst ascending and descending the shaft, and when the shafts "rain," they are used as pit umbrellas. Were these umbrellas extended on whalebone, each rib would serve as a signal, to point out the danger—"beware of the shaft." "And that even supposing, as there was reason to fear, the fall of earth work had displaced the air trunks which passed down the shaft, the water which runs into the lower level of the colliery would carry with it sufficient air to preserve life even for days." Had life not been in jeopardy, the problem might have been solved, and the quantity of water required to run into the lower level of a colliery, to support a given number of men, clearly ascertained. What an acquisition to the science of mine ventilation! Perhaps, in a few hours more, the entombed might have been out of the "damp" into the wet.

It is providential that the communication shaft was sunk from the top vein to the great vein; had it not been so, or had more of the sides of the pit fallen, there would have been little chance of the men being saved.

Bristol's numerous charitable institutions for the guidance of the young, the protection of the unfortunate, and support of the aged and infirm, prove that its inhabitants do not lack benevolent and generous feelings. Yet, in the low and winding passages of its coal mines (often filled with a vitiated atmosphere), in chains, and, as it were, on hands and knees, crawl many of its hard-toiling youths, whose efforts add much to the comfort of the citizens. Its coal mines add little to its prosperity. CARBON.

Bristol, July 1.

MR. CRADDOCK AND THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

SIR,—I am encouraged, on the present occasion, to address you, owing to the well-earned reputation the *Mining Journal* possesses for liberality, impartiality, and a desire to advance the cause of truth in all matters appertaining to science and its co-partner invention, which by their conjoint results have, by adapting means to ends at various periods, and by different individuals, produced the substratum on which manufacturing energies, aided by capital, have raised the grand spectacle presented to the world in the Great Exhibition. In agreement with the spirit which so directs the *Mining Journal*, is that which did and does animate the noble projectors of the Exhibition, who must, I think, desire that nothing in connection with it should, when duly and fairly considered, savour in any degree of that antagonistic feeling which drew from his Royal Highness Prince Albert those philosophic, patriotic, and truly Christian sentiments, which ultimately, with the aid of Lord Granville's able and eloquent speeches, silenced that hostility, and the Exhibition was raised and triumphed. It will be remembered that the distinguished promoters of the Great Exhibition above referred to dwelt particularly upon the more than probable advantages which England and mankind in general would derive from its influence upon invention, as the Great Exhibition, with its means of illustration, its varied material, its diverse and multifarious combinations, its placing in juxtaposition the inventions and ingenuity of all the civilised nations of the earth, could not fail to call forth new combinations through the agency of scientific and inventive minds; while, at the same time, it would facilitate a due appreciation, and give a thorough knowledge of existing modern inventions, such as no means hitherto produced had done or could do—all which, no doubt, is true, if that same antagonistic spirit that required such philosophic and eloquent appeals from such a quarter, to the reason of the nation, for its neutralisation, did not, after all, obtain the power of directing, in the department under notice, that which it could not stop.

The Exhibition is not a mere thing of the day, neither is truth destructable, especially scientific truth, when embodied and exemplified by working models; for it may then be truly said to be that which our eyes have seen and our hands have handled, and, consequently, not merely indestructible, but definite and tangible. Therefore, in all probability, if the inventions which are the occasion of this letter have a tithe of the originality and utility they are represented to have (and it is due to the inventor to say that all he asks is to test the truth of such representation), it may not add much to the glory of the Exhibition, at some future day, if it be found withholding one of its noblest attributes, to the discouragement and suppression of one who, by long and painful labour, has achieved results which seem evidently calculated to benefit mankind, and who asks but a fair field, and no favour, in order that the world at large should judge of the value, originality, and utility of the inventions under notice.

It appears that the inventor, Mr. Craddock, has made application to the authorities of the Exhibition for grants which are so reasonable, the boon he asks is so trivial, that was not truth sometimes stranger than fiction, one should be disposed to doubt that such requests could have been refused. Mr. Craddock is no stranger to your readers; his inventions are not of that transcient and imaginative character which can be demolished by argument, however ingenious, as your readers can testify. It appears that he, in due course and form, applied for 100 ft. of space, with the view of exhibiting a 40-horse engine, boiler, and regulating damper; but as difficulties were raised, and communicated to him by the chairman of the Westminster Committee, to whom the application was made, he ultimately relinquished his claim for 100 ft., and applied for 32 ft. only, for the purpose of illustrating his inventions by working models, in that department where the machinery was to be in motion. On making inquiry for the locality marked out for him, it was not in that department appointed for machinery in motion. At length, however, the space was granted within this department. On applying for steam, although the quantity required would not exceed a very few pounds weight per hour, he was refused, and to repeated applications for a month after the opening of the Exhibition, no reason was assigned for such refusal. Ultimately the reason given was that no model was to be supplied with steam unless it had something to drive; and as then the machinery required to be put in motion was driven by other engines, slight hopes could be given that the models would be supplied with steam at all—consequently, up to the present time, they have been refused.

Another and even more indefencible refusal is, that although machines and models of other parties are being admitted into this department of the Exhibition, the models of the inventor, made upon the faith of the grant of such space, and expressly for the purpose of illustrating other parts of the inventions (which the models in the Exhibition are not calculated to do), are rejected, though ready for placing there in the first week of its opening, had they not been so refused. The unfairness of this rejection seems not to have even a colourable reason, as the inventor requires no additional space to that he already possesses; whilst, as above stated, it is notorious that not only do parties obtain permission to place models and machines on original grants of space, but space is even now being given for such purposes.

It is barely possible that the scruples communicated by the chairman of the Westminster Committee, in relation to the granting of space—to the abridged quantity being allotted in a different part to that where it was applied for—to the steam being refused, without a reason assigned until the machines required to work were pre-engaged—to the refusal of the inventor's models, although other parties not so fully entitled by the possession of space, obtained in the prior and regular manner referred to, are allowed to place models, &c., in this department—it, I say, may be barely possible that all this has been the result of chance, yet to many minds it must appear to have the marks of design.

Having stated above the facts of the case, and the inventor's working models being almost the only ones that are so refused and rejected, whilst apparently there is more of originality and utility in these inventions than those of any other engines exhibited, and the more especially so when viewed in relation to the organic changes they have introduced into the steam-engine for putting an end to boiler explosions, and for extending, to the utmost beneficial limit, the expansive principle, which has been so long manifested in the Cornish engine, as the direction from whence economy is derivable. Thus viewed, it seems that future experience will prove that from these inventions will emanate as much improvement, economy, and simplicity as has marked any era connected with the development of the steam-engine. If, therefore, there be but a probability that such advantages are derivable from these inventions, then it is manifest such considerations should entitle the inventions to far higher privileges than are envolved in the requests made, and should influence all parties to obtain for them a full investigation; and considering the character and object of the Exhibition, it should be as readily granted by those who think unfavourably of them as by those who think favourably.

Birmingham, July 1. FAIR PLAY.

FLAT CHAINS FOR MINING PURPOSES.

SIR,—Seeing a letter from Mr. Matthias Dunn, in your Journal of the 21st inst., wherein he points out several causes of accidents in coal mines, amongst others, deprecating the use of chains, as "they cannot be depended upon," I beg to inform him that flat chains have superseded all kinds of ropes in these collieries, and all others of equal extent and depth in Shropshire. For more than 35 years I have witnessed them at work, and have the pleasure to say that I never heard of one life being lost by their breaking. I have known them used to the length of 300 yards and upwards, at a weight of 18 lbs. per yard, and for a period of seven years each. Thus cheapness and durability combined will give them a preference wherever they can be introduced without prejudice.

Old Park and Strichley Collieries, near Shiffnal, Salop, June 27. MARK TIPTON.

OPEN SHAFTS.

SIR,—As a man possessing a little humanity, I complain of the criminal negligence of mine agents, who permit shafts to remain so open that men and cattle might accidentally fall therein. I have repeatedly called their attention to this evil, for the purpose of promoting a greater care of human and animal life, but without any result. I still observe very many open shafts; the consequence of this negligence will probably be the introduction of a bill into Parliament next session, to enforce attention to this and other matters in connection with mining operations.—R. S.: *Truro, July* 1.

BLASTING BY ELECTRICITY.

SIR,—I have seen, in your Journal of last week, two letters respecting blasting by electricity; and, in connection with the same subject, I have great pleasure in bringing before your readers the result of some experiments tried at the Gutta Percha Company's Works, Wharf-road, City-road, under the direction of Mr. Samuel Statham.

In the course of various experiments with coils of copper wire, insulated by a covering of gutta percha, for telegraphic purposes, many interesting phenomena have presented themselves, and, amongst others, a very simple mode of igniting gunpower at almost any distance.

To persons acquainted with the ordinary modes of blasting by electricity, it will be interesting to know that by the plan adopted at the Gutta Percha Company's Works no platinum wire is needed, and only one conducting wire is required, the circuit being completed through the earth. No. 16 copper wire being ample for the purpose, and the necessary battery simple and easily kept in order, with very little expense (though in constant operation), render the arrangement peculiarly adapted for blasting in mines.

Several scientific and practical gentlemen have witnessed experiments on this mode of firing gunpowder; and during the present week frequent discharges have been made, through upwards of 30 miles length of insulated wire, submerged in the Regent's Canal Basin.

Wharf-road, City-road, July 2. RICHARD L. BRUNTON, Chemist to the Gutta Percha Co.

MINING IN CARMARTHENSHIRE.

SIR,—As you appear to give every information in your power of mining districts to the public in your valuable Journal, I beg leave to inform you that I lately visited several very valuable collieries upon the alinement of the Llanelly Railway in Cwm Amman, in the parish of Bettws, Carmarthenshire, where there are a great many large workable veins of anthracite coal, from 4 to 6 ft. in thickness, with an abundance of iron ore, and two veins of blackband, of considerable thickness, one of which yields 70 per cent. of iron; where, I should apprehend, any person with capital might soon realise a fortune, especially as the South Wales Railway is expected, before the end of this year, to form a junction with the present Llanelly Railway, near the town of Llanelly. This part of the county, though its treasures are unknown at any distance, is very fertile, picturesque, and populous, and worthy of being noticed in your Journal as not the least in value of the very numerous mines and minerals described therein; but which, without the aid of your publication, would be very little known to the world at large.—JOHN WILLIAMS: *Carmarthen, July* 2.

ON PRACTICAL MEN.—No. II.

BY DAVID MUSHET, ESQ.

[*Concluded from last week's Mining Journal.*]

Were philanthropic millionaires to combine to take the children of the middle classes from the control of their parents, and, after *educating* them at the Universities, to return them on their parents' hands, to the counter or the desk, to commence the duties of a sphere for which they had been unfitted, this interference would be called impudent and cruel. It is not less impudent and cruel for the higher and middle classes to busy themselves in destroying the habits of the class which is beneath them through a vain conceit of their own attainments; and inasmuch as the number is greater, and the expense of interference less, the mischief is more extensive. A man who has more experience than his birth conferred, will hardly be led easily into the dangerous experiment of unsettling habits for some vague and problematical advantage. Teaching, to be of real service, must be *practical*, not teaching to prate in forms of words, but *to do* something—the doing of which is to continue through life. There is no mistake in this; this suits all, and benefits all. Those capable of well using wider and higher attainments always have found, and always will find, means to acquire this addition to the essential base. The very obstacles are the whetstone to that unconquerable energy which is unconferable. It is a dangerous game to make a certain sacrifice of the many on a theoretical hope of doing uncertain wonders with a few. The facts and necessities of life are constant; but what are the theories? They not only change continually, but no two persons professing the same theory can agree even upon that. One manual supersedes another, and points out the wisdom of the past age to have been all wrong. To know what we are to teach in the schools is as necessary a preliminary as their foundation. It is hardly worth while to unsettle children from their labour until we have determined what they are to do instead. Shall we teach in the miners' school the igneous theory of the formation of rocks and veins, or the aqueous theory; or shall we teach both, and say the point is disputed, and so teach that the teachers know nothing? What end will this serve? There are a hundred other uncertainties. A few years will undoubtedly extinguish that theoretic fire which kindles the extraordinary assumption that granite has been formed in a different way to other rocks, placing them at two extremes of the imagination, to illustrate the old saw—"As opposite as fire and water." But this is not the only instance of matters cognizant to the senses which may be quoted for their discrepancy as specimens of what schools are able to teach. A miner's school is a mine—a carpenter's shop, a bench—a ploughman's, a field. Let every means exist for letting them acquire other notions correctly, so far as it is possible that general notions can be correct; but let us not be over busy in interference, and think too much of our supposed superiority, sacrificing the substance to shadows. Having before us so many examples of the power of the mind by its native energy to work its own way to whatever it is capable for, let us not be too self-sufficient in our fancied power of re-creating men, and doing better than Nature can do. If we get some acquaintance with the growth and properties of trees, we shall not hope to make the fruit ripen faster by stripping off the leaves, that the sun may shine hotter upon it. The qualities of a manager are integrity, a sense of responsibility, foresight—sound judgment in the prudent calculation and combination of details; and these can be learned in no school but the active exercise of real employment. Your correspondent, "S.," who assures us that 20 times as many managers as even the present legion of schemes require are to be had, gives those he recommends an extraordinary character. A "poor captain," who grows bewildered when two or three dishonest shareholders speak knavishly to him, and joins in their plot, can have had very little *practice* in integrity and responsibility. Their defender is their severest satirist. *Friends* must be believed; and nothing stronger has yet been said against the present mining mania. When we are thus made acquainted with its origin, there remains very little difficulty indeed in predicting its eventual close.

P.S.—Your correspondent from Scotland will find a mass of interesting facts upon the polarity of the human frame, metals, *crystals*, &c., analagous to the phenomena of the divining-rod, in the translation of Baron Van Reichenbach's works, by Dr. Gardiner, of Edinburgh.

PIG-IRON MAKING IN SCOTLAND.—No. V.

Since the introduction of hot air towards the manufacture of pig-iron great improvements have been made upon the apparatus and vessels used for the purpose of heating the air. At Clyde or Calder Iron-Works a single long cast-iron tube placed in a furnace was first tried, and after many attempts to keep up the heat, and with so unsatisfactory a result, that this now celebrated process was nearly abandoned in despair. Tubes were afterwards built in the brickwork of the furnace, but with no satisfactory result, when at last a range of pipes, of a triangular form, holding from ten to fifteen, was fixed upon. The space through which the air was forced was round, and 3 inches in diameter, and this system gave the first promise of decided success. Since then many alterations have been made, and some of the works are erecting, and have erected, heaters upon a very large scale.

At Gartsherrie several of the furnaces heat the air in pipes placed round the tunnel-head; no doubt there is plenty of heat to do so, but the difficulty of repairing even a single pipe when it gives way, has hitherto prevented any of the other works from adopting this plan. The simplest plan is that now in operation, and the only question seems to be that of size; many of the works, from their limited space, cannot adopt very large heaters, but wherever it can be done, it is a decided advantage.

The largest apparatus yet in operation consists of two sets of heaters to each furnace, and each heater has 30 pipes, 11 ft. in height, with an inside area, for the air travelling through, of 14 in. by 3 in. This enables the air to pass through the pipes, with little comparative resistance, at a slower rate, to receive the heat of the furnace placed under; and also, as the heating furnace is not pushed by heavy firing to keep up the air in the pipes to the necessary temperature, the pipes are less liable to go wrong.

While on this subject, it may not be out of place to say that, in the early days of the hot-blast, coke was used in the furnace as before its introduction, and I believe that the raw coal was brought into use by the mere running short of the former article; and it is by the use of raw coal alone that the great saving of expense in making the iron has taken place.

It was at Wilsontown Iron-Works, now in ruins, where the raw coal was first tried; and it was intended to apply for a patent for its use, but it was found impracticable to engraft a patent on a patent, otherwise the charge of 1s. per ton of iron made by hot-blast would have been much increased. A missive, it is believed, exists, wherein the hot-blast party and the raw coal party had ageeed to charge 2s. 6d. per ton on the iron made.

EXPLOSIONS IN MINES.—In our Journal of the 14th June a letter appeared from Mr. Willmott, of Cannon-place, Mile End, on the subject of a discovery he had made of a simple, certain, and cheap plan, whereby timely warning of the escape of gas could be given to the miner, however distant, and to the surface, and thus enable the workmen to save themselves from that destruction which, but for this timely monitor, would ensue. Mr. Willmott invited scientific men and others to investigate the merits of his discovery; we shall be truly glad to hear that not only has this invitation been accepted, but that it has resulted in the corroboration of the practical utility of Mr. Willmott's fire and gas detector, as any invention that can be applied to decrease the great loss of life which so frequently arises from the explosion of fire-damp must be regarded as of paramount importance, and as addressing itself forcibly to the best consideration of the humane and philanthropic, apart from the advantages that might commercially be derived by introducing it into use.

RYDER'S PATENT FORGING-MACHINE.—In the Great Exhibition there is a model of a machine, patented by Mr. Ryder, of Bolton, which, in a variety of simple and duplicate operations in forging, is calculated completely to supersede the anvil and hand labour. It consists of a strong cast-iron frame, carrying a driving shaft, on which are forged eccentrics, giving motion to a number of swage-holders, in which are fixed, as occasion requires, swages of any variety of form or pattern, according to the work to be executed. Another series of swage-holders are fixed immediately below the above, in which are also placed swages of corresponding patterns, thus forming, as it were, a complete mould of the object to be wrought. To prevent breakage, by placing between the swages a bar of too large a size, there is a space in the lower swage-holder filled with cork, and in the upper one also, in which is fixed a helical spring, the whole being so arranged as to adjust itself to the size of the bar introduced up to any moderate dimensions, which must be left to the judgment of the operator. No fire being allowed in the Exhibition, the effect is shown upon lead, and displays its powers to great advantage.

IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM-BOILERS AND FURNACES.—Mr. T. S. Prideaux, of Southampton, has patented some improvements in generating steam, in which he claims—coating the inside of furnaces with fire bricks, and placing one or more rows of water tubes coated with fire brick behind the bridge. The application of a lining of loosely-woven fibrous material inside the boiler, held in its place by wirework, and kept wet by capillary attraction. The combination of a fan-blower and steam-jet. A new condenser, formed of corrugated metal, with parallel spaces. An air-supply valve to furnaces; and some other minor details.

INCRUSTATIONS IN STEAM-BOILERS.—A most simple remedy is said to have been for some time employed in several places in America with complete success. In the city of Louisville, and the neighbourhood, where the water is strongly impregnated with lime, and consequently where incrustations rapidly form in the boilers of steam-engines, coal tar is found to succeed better than any other substance. After the boiler has been thoroughly cleaned, a pint of the tar is introduced, and the water let in, after which one pint of tar per week is sufficient for a boiler 28 feet long. During the use of this substance the lime coagulates, as it were, in large flakes, without adhering to the iron, or if not absolutely loose is removed by the application of a very slight force. In one establishment this substance has been in use upwards of a year, and in another six months, with perfect success.

New Patents.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

J. Platt, of Oldham, Lancaster, engineer, and R. Burch, of Heywood, Lancaster manager, for certain improvements in looms for weaving.

J. Aston, of Birmingham, manufacturer, for improvements in buttons and ornaments for dress, and the machinery for making the same respectively.

C. Payne, of Wandsworth-road, Surrey, for improvements in drying animal and vegetable substances, and in heating and cooling liquids.

R. H. Easum, of Commercial-road, Stepney, Middlesex, rope-maker, for improvements in the manufacture of rope.

W. Hamer, of Manchester, for certain improvements in looms for weaving.

G. Kemp, of Carnarvon, North Wales, doctor of medicine, for a new method of obtaining power by means of electro-magnetism.

R. J. Crickmer, and F. W. Crickmer, of Page's-walk, Bermondsey, engineers and co-partners, for improvements in packing stuffing-boxes and pistons.

C. Cowper, of Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, Middlesex, patent agent, for improvements in the preparation of cotton for dyeing, and bleaching.

C. Barlow, Esq., of Chancery-lane, London, for improvements in rotary engines.

J. Howard, of the Britannia Iron-Works, Bedford, agricultural implement maker, for improvements in ploughs, and other implements or machines used in the cultivation of the soil.

DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

H. Squire, Willenhall, lock.—D. Hulett, Holborn, apparatus for working valves of dry gas-meters.—W. Higginbottom, Manchester, stand pipe and valve.—J. Hall and Son, Lombard-street, powder canister.—G. Thomson, Stirling, apparatus to keep a carriage body in equilibrium under different circumstances of use.—L. Gantart, Glasgow, machine for tramping and squeezing yarn and cloth by the dyeing and bleaching process.—A. Marion, Regent-street, index or book marker.—W. Bishop, Boston, and R. Cooke, Huntingdon, elastic tightener for trousers.—E. M'Keon, T. MacAnaspie, and N. D. Maillard, Dublin, spinning-wheel.—T. Lonasgan, Ludlow, spring-lock staple.—G. Spill, London and Bristol, thorough metallic ventilated coat.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.

The number of passengers who passed through the Tunnel in the week ending June 28, was 29,391.—Amount of money, £122 9s. 3d.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AN EFFECTUAL CURE FOR DROPSY.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Wm. Tomlinson, of Bangor, dated May 1, 1851:—"To Professor Holloway.—Sir,—For several years I was severely afflicted with dropsy. At times my feet and legs were so much swollen that I was quite unable to walk. I consulted many doctors, and tried remedy after remedy, with hopes of obtaining relief, but I was disappointed in all, until I tried your invaluable pills, which I gratefully acknowledge have been the sole means of effecting a cure of my complaint, and I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health."—Sold by all vendors of medicines throughout the civilised world, and at Prof. Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

IMPROVED METHOD OF BLOOMING IRON.

A meeting of the members of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, established in Birmingham, was held, on Monday last, at the house of the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi. It was numerously attended, and the chair was to have been taken by Robert Stephenson, Esq., the President; but that gentleman having, just previous to the hour of meeting, been sent for to attend a Committee of the House of Commons, Mr. McConnell, a vice-president, presided.

The secretary (Mr. W. P. Marshall) read the minutes of the last meeting, held in Birmingham, which were confirmed, and the first paper for the consideration of the meeting, "On a New Machine for Blooming Iron," by Mr. Joseph Beazley, of Smethwick, near Birmingham. A complete working model of this machine in brass was exhibited, and also a sectional model in wood, which very clearly elucidated its action. The working portion of the machine consists of three eccentric, cuspidated, semi-lunar shaped cams, working simultaneously, and all kept rotating in one direction by wheels and pinions, firmly connected together in a strong frame, and set in motion by a steam-engine. The convex side of these semi-cylindrical cams are deeply grooved and serrated, and their peculiar form is such, that on dropping a bloom of iron into the concavity of the upper cam, as it presents itself, it is immediately drawn into the vortex, or centre of motion, of the three cams at the instant when that opening is the largest. As they rotate, the convexities, in consequence of the eccentricity of the centres, approach nearer and nearer—the ridges and rough surfaces squeezing, rolling, and kneading the iron in all directions, like squeezing a sponge in the hand. The cinder and impurities are thus ejected, and fall out beneath the machine; and the cams, in the latter part of their rotation, having closed the space between them to the smallest dimensions in the revolution, the bloom is elongated and ejected in the form of an iron cylinder. A full description, illustrated by a diagram, will be found in another column.* The paper stated that the machine was the invention of Mr. Jeremiah Brown, late of the Oak Farm Iron-Works, and that its use was calculated to form a new era in the iron trade. For the production of superior iron, it had hitherto been considered that the hammer was indispensable; but for all purposes of efficiency, rapidity of action, and economy, this machine, it was assumed, would come into general use. From its strength and simplicity, it would not cost in repairs 20*l.* a year; while a hammer involved expenses of ten times that amount, and the cost of replacing a broken hammer was well known in the iron trade to be a serious *item*. It turned out a finished bloom, entirely free from cinder, in 12 seconds, the engine working moderately; while under the hammer it could not be completed under 80 seconds. Thus, by the machine, the cylindrical bloom, when ejected, was still at welding heat, and could be at once passed through the rolls, while from the hammer it had again to pass through the furnace.

In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper, Mr. Beazley stated that, from some comparative experiments he had made, as to the strength of the same iron finished by hammer, and by the machine, he considered the quality about equal; on different size bars, in some cases, they were a trifle in favour of the hammer, and in others of the machine; but he considered the economy highly important. In labour there was a saving of 1*s.* 3*d.* per ton; in tools of 1*s.* per ton; and the saving in time was equally worthy of consideration. That a more perfect ejection of the cinder was effected by the machine than by the hammer, was clear from the fact that the same quantity of iron weighed less after passing the former than from the operation of the latter; and Mr. Beazley said that he had taken two blooms direct from the machine successively, passed them together through the rolls; and the result was a perfectly welded joint.

Mr. Adams bore testimony to the efficiency of the machine; but he had seen a bloom passed through the rolls from it, and noticed that a considerable quantity of cinder still oozed from the ends. He thought, after leaving the machine, the iron might be subjected to a few blows of the hammer with advantage, and thus aim at the production of a highly superior article, rather than at saving 1*s.* a ton. Mr. Beazley thought the hammer would be superfluous, as the rolls effected what the machine had left undone. Mr. Cowper had often seen the machine in operation, and had not noticed the cinder in the iron at the rolls, as represented by Mr. Adams. Mr. Williams said, if iron was imperfectly puddled, the hammer would knock it to pieces and show the defect; but he feared the machine would roll the iron up, whether good or bad. From the rolling action, the cinder would be lapped up in the iron. He considered the cost of the machine and repairs would be an important consideration. Mr. Beazley assured Mr. Williams he was in error; it had been repeatedly proved that if the iron was imperfectly puddled, the machine instantly tore it in fragments; that, as to complexity, it was as simple as the ordinary rolls, and no more likely to get out of repair. It had worked four months with only one trifling accident, which arose from faulty construction at first. Mr. Siemens, Mr. Slate, and Prof. Hodgkinson, also bore testimony to the efficiency of the machine. Mr. John Scott Russell said he thought they were expecting too much from the machine, if they wished it to produce better iron than the hammer. He thought if it produced as good, it did great things; and he considered it would be interesting and highly important that some trials should be made as to the respective merits of the machine and the hammer.

After some discussion as to the best mode of testing their comparative merits, and Mr. Beazley having stated that there was a good hammer on his premises, it was decided that a committee should be formed, who at a future day should attend at the works, having given Mr. Beazley previous notice, and operate alternately with the machine and the hammer, upon blooms taken from one furnace-make of iron—a plan highly adapted to set the question at rest. There were several specimens exhibited of iron from the machine, cut through and polished, which were perfectly sound, homogenous, and free from honeycomb, and one specimen from the hammer which had a pocket of cinder an inch long. There were four other papers to have been read, one "On a New Blowing Machine, working at High Velocities," by Mr. Archibald Slate of Dudley; but the time did not permit them to be got through, and we must, therefore, refer to the latter-mentioned invention in a future Number.

Cunningham and Carter's Novel Mode of Railway Propulsion.—Among the objects of paramount importance to be observed in the Great Exhibition is a model of this invention, which, for several years, has been made familiar to the engineering and railway public; and it appears to cause as much interest as any other object among the machinery. It will be remembered that the model, shown for two years at Messrs. Ingram's, in the City-road, was 150 ft. long, and such was the space applied for, and originally granted by the Commissioners; but, on taking it to the building, only 56 feet were reserved for it. The model had to be cut and mutilated to suit the space assigned to it; and great dissatisfaction was naturally the result. However, it has been so arranged as fully to show the simplicity, power, safety, and economy of this mode of railway traction: 56 ft. of the frame, carrying the lines of rails, rests on a level on the floor, in the same manner as the 150-ft. did in the City-road. Above this is a shorter length, about 40 ft., placed on an angle of 1 in 10—a gradient never yet attempted for railway purposes, and, of course, which no locomotive could ascend, but down which it would come with destructive force. The whole works most satisfactorily, although it is placed in a position where it cannot have the advantage of the engine power of the building, and has, therefore, to be worked by hand pumps; while there appears to us plenty of room left by which the whole model might have been exhibited, and power taken from the engine. A short description of the principle on this occasion will suffice. The rails are laid as usual; and 40 lbs. to the yard will be sufficient. An exhaustion-pipe, from which the power is obtained, is laid along the railway, with small vacuum engines in connection with it, at every 300 ft., or about 17 in a mile—each of which pair drive a horizontal wheel on either side the rails. The train has a traction rail extending along each side throughout its length; and, having suitable tappets to act on the valves as each engine is arrived at, the wheels are set in rapid motion, and, gripping the train rails, propel the trains with great velocity, according to the vacuum obtained. A tappet at the end of the train closes the valve as the train passes over it, preventing all loss of power; and the command over the working parts of the line is complete. The great features of this system are extraordinary economy in the working cost; a complete adaptation of the power to the weight carried without loss; perfect safety, every stationmaster having control over an approaching or departing train, independent of the driver; little wear of permanent way; security of uniform high or low speeds, as may be required; and other advantages unattainable by the locomotive. We understand that already, since the opening of the Exhibition, the patentees have been applied to for estimates for a full-working line.

* We find we are compelled to postpone the article until our next Journal.

MILITARY AND BLASTING EXPERIMENTS.

On Wednesday last a numerous and distinguished party met at Lord Ranelagh's mansion, Fulham, to witness the continuation of the trial of arms, and other appliances of warfare, which were noticed in a former Number of the Journal. There was not much firing, but Mr. Lancaster and Mr. Dean brought forward two novelties: the former a gun, whose calibre was an elliptic, and making one-half revolution, if it may be so expressed, in the whole length of the barrel, which has no groove—the direction of the bore being, as we suppose, intended to give the same effect as cylindrical and grooved barrels. Mr. Dean produced a pistol, which, at 120 yards, fired with excellent effect, striking the target with great force. A few rounds were fired also from Mr. Sear's "needle gun." It is but fair to refer to an error in the former account—namely, the statement, that after 20 rounds the gun became unmanageable. The expression, if at all correct, should be strictly limited to the extremely rapid firing, and was elicited by the acknowledgment of the gentleman who fired from it that 20 rounds were the maximum of its work with quick loading. It cannot, however, be denied, that the rapid loading was discontinued long before 20 rounds had been fired; and although the cylinder containing the needle apparatus was not then inconveniently heated, yet the temperature of the barrel subject to the explosion appeared so high, that, in our opinion, it justified the apprehension of insecurity in loading after some 12 or 15 quick discharges.

Melville and Callow's rifle was again tried, but the mechanism being so far defective as to permit an escape of gas, the result was not satisfactory. These gentlemen also exhibited a model of a "breech-loading gun," for garrison and naval ordnance, mounted on a carriage and platform, ingeniously contrived, to prevent excessive recoil, and for traversing on a centre. No firing, however, took place: we reserve, therefore, the description for another occasion, observing only that this model attracted some attention, as a desideratum, if practically applicable, under certain circumstances.

Further interesting experiments were tried with great *eclat* upon Messrs. Melville and Callow's blasting and mining powder, some of which we deem it important to detail:—

1. A maroon, fired with a charge of 5 dwts. 2½ grs. of Melville and Callow's powder, had much the same effect as one charged with 3 ozs. of gunpowder. The third maroon was fired with 3 ozs. of gunpowder, and the fourth with 7 dwts. 4 grs. of Melville and Callow's powder (the equivalent to the weight of 1½ sovereign). The mortar for this occasion was embedded in the ground to near the muzzle. With the above charge, the mortar was blown to pieces.

2. A charge of 2 ozs. of Melville and Co.'s powder was then tried on the trunk of a tree, to show its applicability to clearing land. The stump was literally shivered to atoms.

3. A charge of half a pound of Melville and Callow's powder was sunk in the lake, and exploded with tremendous power. Amongst the spoils a smart jack, of some six pounds weight, was brought to the surface, which suggested the unsportsmanlike idea of applying this invention in warfare with the finny denizens of our northern fishing waters.

4. A charge of 1 lb. of cannon gunpowder was then exploded in the water, with little or no concussion, but giving out vast quantities of smoke.

5. A charge of 1 lb. of Melville and Callow's powder was then fired. It is hardly possible fully to do justice in the description of the results. The water was raised, as if in a vast dome, to a considerable elevation; we might say, that in part it was cast up from 20 to 30 feet, and the water was thrown out laterally so as to overflow part of the path and lawn, whilst the fish were spread lifeless over the bank. The concussion resembled a violent earthquake.

We thought there was on many a brave brow the symptom of a half-formed notion that the earth was about to rise beneath their feet as from a mine. Be that as it may, a moment sufficed to re-assure all parties, who turned to admire the effects—the inundation of the banks and scattered fish. The canister which contained the charge was projected against the branch of an adjacent tree and completely severed it.

Several smaller charges were fired on the lawn. We understand that, ere long, an opportunity will be afforded to try this invention on a large scale, as well as to test the capabilities of the fire-arms at long ranges.

Novel Stone-Cutting Machine.—In Class VI. of the Exhibition, we have been much pleased by the inspection of a stone-cutting machine, the product of American genius, and the property of Mr. Morey. In this little apparatus there is no labyrinth of cranks, levers, wheels, and pinions, but the whole is concentrated in a very simple form; and although the framework and other parts of the model are but temporary, its operations are highly satisfactory. The cutters are hard chilled cast-iron cylinders, about 3 inches in diameter and 1 inch thick, with a ½ in. orifice through the centre. The edges are serrated, forming on each about 100 fine teeth or grooves and ridges, about 1-16th of an inch deep. A certain number of these, according to the work, are threaded on a large drum, having jaws to receive them; a pin or spindle is passed through the centre holes, upon which they rotate freely, turning with the drum at a speed of about 200 revolutions per minute. The whole is raised or lowered by screws, to give the cutters the required depth of cut. The stone to be worked is passed under the cutters at a rapid speed, and the whole surface is finished by one passage beneath them, however rough or uneven it may be. In addition to surface work, columns can be fluted, or any kind of beading or rectilinear ornamental work executed with efficiency and expedition. The rapid velocity given to these small cutters would appear to tend to a rapid destruction of the teeth—the stone acting as an abrading substance to grind the iron, instead of the teeth wearing away the stone. Such, however, is not the case; it would appear that, from the number of teeth, although in rapid motion, each one operates separately, taking off its mite of the stone as fine as flour, and followed up by the succeeding ones. There is also a very effective and simple contrivance for turning up or re-cutting grindstones when new or out of circle. One of these hard-cutting rollers are fixed in a pair of jaws, attached to a long wooden lever; a rest is fixed in front, and at the sides of the grindstone to be turned, the roller resting between; and as the stone revolves, powerful pressure is applied to the lever, which quickly effects the object.

LIVERPOOL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY,—Recognised by all the London Medical Examining Boards, and the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland. *Professor*—Dr. SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, F.R.S.E., &c.

ANALYSIS and ASSAYS, sent to the above address, will receive IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.—Fees for Analysis, and for Students working in the Laboratory, may be had on application at the College.

Apothecaries' Hall, London, May 1, 1851.

At a Court of Examiners, held this day, it was resolved,—That the Royal College of Chemistry, London, and the College of Chemistry, Liverpool, be for the future recognised as Schools of Practical Chemistry, subject to the Regulations of this Court.

(Signed) HENRY BLATCH, Secretary.

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORY, 23, HAWLEY-ROAD, KENTISH TOWN—conducted by Mr. MITCHELL, F.C.S., author of "Manual of Practical Assaying," &c.—Mr. MITCHELL begs to inform the Mining and Manufacturing Public, and Bullion and Metal Brokers generally, that he continues to conduct ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, SOILS, and FURNACE and all other MANUFACTURING PRODUCTS.—ADVICE to PATENTEES and MANUFACTURERS on all MATTERS involving a knowledge of Chemistry.

INSTRUCTION, as usual, in ASSAYING, ANALYSIS, and METALLURGICAL and MANUFACTURING CHEMISTRY.—23, Hawley-road, Kentish Town.

NOW READY, PRICE SIX SHILLINGS.

Under the immediate Sanction and Patronage of his H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, K.G., Lord Warden of the Stannaries, Chief Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall and Devon, &c.

THE MINING MANUAL AND ALMANACK FOR 1851, Being a Yearly Compendium of INFORMATION on GENERAL SCIENCE, with Tabular and other Statistical Details relating to the MINING INTERESTS.—Compiled and arranged by HENRY ENGLISH, Mining Engineer.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., Stationers'-court; at the office, 25, Fleet-street; and at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street.

[A detailed list of the contents will be published in next week's *Mining Journal*.]

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE PROCESS OF ICE BEING MADE IN ONE MINUTE without the aid of Ice, has elicited from Her Majesty, at the Grand Exhibition her most gracious approval and unbounded astonishment, by

MASTERS & CO.'S PATENT FREEZING MACHINES,

which are now brought to the highest state of perfection; as also are the various MACHINES enumerated below:—

MASTERS'S PATENT FREEZING MACHINE, for making Dessert Ice and Rock Ice from Spring Water, and for Cooling Wine, &c., at a trifling cost.

BUTTER COOLER and FREEZER. ICE PERCOLATING FUNNEL.

ENAMELLED WINE REFRIGERATOR, for Icing Champagne, &c.

MASTERS'S PATENT SHERRY COBBLER FREEZING and COOLING JUG, for producing pure Ice from Spring Water in five minutes, at the cost of 2d., in the hottest climate.—Price 30s. and upwards.

COOLING DECANTER, or CLALET JUG.—COOLING and FREEZING FILTERER.

COOLING CUP, for Surgical purposes, &c. &c. &c.

The PUBLIC is respectfully INVITED to SEE the PROCESS of MAKING ICE, by the above machines, without the aid of Ice—the same process as exhibited by Mr. Masters to Her Majesty, at his Refreshment Rooms, at the Crystal Palace, where 100 quarts of Desert Ice, and large cylinders of Rock Ice are made daily—at Messrs. MASTERS & CO.'S principal DEPOT, 309, REGENT STREET, adjoining the Polytechnic Institution, London.

MASTERS & CO.'S PATENT SODA WATER and ÆRATING APPARATUS, for charging Water, Wine, Ale, and other Liquids, with pure Carbonic Acid Gas. By this apparatus the purest Soda Water may be obtained at the cost of less than one farthing per glass; and so delicate is the operation, that it may be used in the dining-room. By the addition of the Jargonelle Pear Syrup, manufactured by Messrs. Masters & Co., the most delicious effervescing beverage is produced. Price 30s., and upwards.

N.B.—Syrups from all Fruits, for flavouring Soda Water, making Lemonade, Ices, &c

Also, MASTERS & CO.'S PATENT ROTARY KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINE, manufactured in six different sizes, to clean and brilliantly polish Six to Twelve Knives in One Minute. Warranted to last many years, and not get out of order.—Price 35s. to 6*l.* 6s.

MASTERS & CO, PATENTEES, No. 309, REGENT-STREET,

Adjoining the Polytechnic Institution, London.

VAUXHALL—BELL'S ÆRIAL MACHINE.—LICENSED VICTUALLER'S SECOND FANCY FAIR.—On MONDAY, Mr. H. BELL will make his ASCENT at Half-past Seven precisely. Doors open at Five. Admission, 2s. 6d. On TUESDAY, a GRAND NOCTURNAL FLOWER SHOW. The Greatest Horticultural Display ever exhibited, the whole of which will be Brilliantly Illuminated on an entirely Novel System, and present that which has never yet been attempted, a FLORAL FETE by NIGHT, with all the Magnificent Attractions of this Splendid Establishment. Doors open at Six. No Extra Charge, Admission, 2s. 6d.

VAUXHALL.—GRAND BAL COSTUME AND MASQUERADE, on WEDNESDAY, in Honour of Her Majesty's Visit to the City. Arban's Inimitable Orchestra, and Four Extra Bands. Doors open at Ten. Gentlemen's tickets, 10s, Ladies' ditto, 5s. Mr. J. Nathan, Castle-street, Leicester-square, is appointed Costumier. The Gardens are Open every Evening, including Saturday, with the following Unparalleled Entertainments:—The Four Greatest Equestrians in the World, Mad. Lejars, Mdlle. Pauline Cuzent, Madlle. Palmyro Annato, and Hernandez. Mr. Arthur Nelson, the Extraordinary Pine-Stick Harmonist. Madame Antonio, the Daring Rope Ascensionist. Foucault's Water and Fire Sports. Arban's Great Band for Concert and Ball. The Algerine Family. Gorgeous Illuminations and Brilliant Fireworks. Doors open at Eight. Admission, 2s. 6d.

GALLT-Y-MAEN SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY, LORDSHIP OF MOWDDWY, COUNTY MERIONETH.

NOW IN WORK ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

In 12,000 shares, of £3 each.

Deposit £2 per share, to be paid upon transfer.—No further call to be made, unless with the consent of the shareholders in General Meeting assembled.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

A. A. DORIA, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.
WILLIAM WATSON JEFFREY, Esq., 4, New Broad-street.
JAMES T. KIRKWOOD, Esq., Woodland-terrace, Greenwich.
CHARLES MAPLESTONE, Esq., 27, Bucklersbury.
HENRY MOSS, Esq., 3, Church-court, Clement's-lane.
(With power to increase their number.)

Manager of the Mines.—Mr. Charles Samuel Richardson, 15, Old Broad-street.
Solicitor—Edward Maniere, Esq., 2, Scott's-yard, Bush-lane.
Bankers—Messrs. Martin, Stone, and Martins, Lombard-street.
Broker—John Guillemard, Esq., 3, Bartholomew-lane.
Purser—Austin Edwards, Esq., Brook-green, Hammersmith.

OFFICES,—3, SHERBORNE-LANE, LONDON.

The Gallt-y-Maen sett extends over about 224 acres of rich mineral land, and is situate in the lordship of Mowddwy, in the county of Merioneth; it is held under lease from the lord of the said manor, at a royalty of 1-14th, for a term of 21 years, and a sleeping rent of £100 per annum.

Gallt-y-Maen is in the vicinity of the celebrated Great Cowarch Silver-Lead Mine, which is producing large quantities of ore, yielding 70 to 80 per cent. of lead, in addition to a considerable quantity of silver.

Prospectuses and all other information to be had upon application at the Offices of the Company; or to John Guillemard, Esq., Stock Broker, 3, Bartholomew-lane.

Offices, 3, Sherborne-lane, City.

GALT-Y-MAEN SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.—The COMMITTEE will NOT RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for SHARES in this COMPANY after the 14th inst., when the Scrip Certificates will be issued in exchange for the bankers' receipts.—3, Sherborne-lane, City, July 2, 1851.

WHEAL CATHERINE (SILVER-LEAD), Situate in the parish of BRADDOCK, CORNWALL. Divided into 1024 shares.—Dues 1-15th.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

Purser—Edward A. Crouch, of West Caradon.
Agent—Captain Henry Taylor, of West Caradon.
Bankers—Devon and Cornwall Bank, Liskeard.

OFFICES,—No. 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

This sett is held under lease, granted by the Right Hon. Baroness Grenville, of Dropmore, in the county of Bucks, for 21 years, at 1-15th dues, and is most conveniently situated within 20 yards of the main road, midway between Liskeard and Bodmin.

Mining operations have been commenced, and preparations are now making for the erection of a powerful water-wheel, and it is confidently anticipated that the lodes will soon be developed to a profitable extent.

A shaft is in course of sinking upon the main lode, which is composed of gossan, spar, prian, mundic, with a light-blue flookan, containing fine stones and prills of lead.

Looking at the geological position of this sett, the congenial nature of the strata, together with the peculiar advantages of an abundant supply of water at all seasons of the year, so as to command any amount of machinery, with a plentiful supply of timber, and other local advantages, renders this adventure of more than ordinary promise, and with a comparatively small outlay the most favourable results may reasonably be anticipated.

The mine is divided into 1024 shares—512 have been taken by shareholders in other mines in the immediate neighbourhood—the remaining 512 shares will be issued to the public at £2 10s. each, which includes a call of 10s. per share already made upon the whole 1024 shares, which sum will be applied for working expenses.

Application for the remaining shares and prospectuses to be made to T. Fuller, No. 51, Threadneedle-street, London; Edward A. Crouch, Liskeard, Cornwall,—on or before the 5th July inst.; and every information may be obtained, and reports, with plans and specimens of the ore, may be seen at the office of the company.

WHEAL GATE-POST (COPPER). IN THE TAVISTOCK DISTRICT.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

In 4000 shares.—Dues 1-15th.

This extensive and valuable sett, which, so far as surface indications are concerned, is allowed by all practical men who have inspected it, to offer inducements rarely equalled to persons desirous of speculating in mines, is situate in the parish of Whitchurch, in the county of Devon, about two miles east of the town of Tavistock.

The appellation given to this mining sett arose from the discovery of a "gate-post" in one of the fields, weighing about 12 cwts., which was found by assay to contain upwards of 30 per cent. of fine copper; and several other large blocks, of a similar quality, weighing upwards of 3 cwts. each, also found in the hedges on the same grounds.

In opening the ground by costeaning, &c., several lodes and cross-courses have been discovered, the nature of which have so thoroughly satisfied the proprietors, that they have hitherto abstained from making reports in the usual way, and also from publishing any of the numerous favourable and sanguine opinions given by the agents of other mines in the district, who are daily attracted to the workings; and they have adopted this course from a desire that any persons wishing to become interested in the adventure should either make a personal survey, or cause an inspection to be made by some practical egent in whose judgment they have confidence, so that they may satisfy themselves, through their own source, as to the legitimacy of the undertaking.

Any further particulars can be obtained by application to the proprietors, Mr. John White, of the Tavistock Brewery; or Mr. Michael Whitburn, mine agent, Tavistock.

THE DEVON HAYTOR GRANITE COMPANY, *UPON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.*

In 20,000 paid-up parts, or shares, of £1 each, without further liability.

OFFICES.—59, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.

This COMPANY is FORMED to WORK the celebrated HAYTOR GRANITE QUARRIES, situate at HAYTOR, SOUTH DEVON, which comprise 10 of the largest quarries in England. They are held under lease direct from the Duke of Somerset, at a low annual rent without royalty.

It is well-known that the granite from these quarries is superior to that of any other in England or Scotland, both in hardness and durability, and it has already been used in London Bridge, Goldsmiths' Hall, Christ's Hospital, Fishmongers' Hall, &c.

The quarries have been recently re-opened, and arrangements made for furnishing an extensive supply, and embarking in corresponding contracts, for which purpose additional capital is required.

The amount now proposed to be raised will enable the Company fully to develope the quarries; and after the closest investigation, the Directors feel perfectly justified in anticipating a nett profit of from 20 to 25 per cent.

For prospectuses, containing a list of directors, and all other information, apply to the purser, Mr. A. W. Pollock, at the offices of the Company; to the solicitors, Messrs. Terrell and Matthews, 30, Basinghall-street; or Mr. R. E. Little, stockbroker, No. 11, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street.

TRENAULT LIME QUARRIES COMPANY, 6000 parts, or shares, of £1 1s. each.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE,

Which exempts shareholders from any liability beyond the amount of their shares, and enables them to withdraw at any time by giving notice to that effect.

Prospectuses, containing the Rules and Regulations in full, Maps, and every information, may be obtained at the offices, 30, Bucklersbury. JAMES A. MAY, Purser.

LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETIES.

OFFICES,—No. 73, *CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.*

DIRECTORS.

† ANDREW CALDECOTT, Esq., Cheapside
*† MONTAGU CHAMBERS, Esq., Q.C., Temple
* HENRY C. CHILTON, Esq., Chancery-lane
† Sir ALEX. JAMES EDMUND COCKBURN, M.P., H.M. Attorney-General
*† WILLIAM COOK, Esq., St. Paul's Churchyard
*† WILLIAM ELLIOT, Esq., Stratford
*† ROBERT ELLIS, Esq., Cowper's-court, Cornhill
* THOMAS Q. FINNIS, Esq., Alderman, Great Tower-street
*† JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq., Stockwell Lodge
*† WILLIAM LAWRENCE, Esq., Alderman, Tavistock-square
* STEPHEN LEWIS, Esq., Regent-street
*† JOHN FALSHAW PAWSON, Esq., St. Paul's Churchyard
† ALFRED B. SHEPPARD, Esq., Lincoln's Inn-fields, and Frome
† JOSEPH DYER SYMPSON, Esq., Golden-square
*† WALTER CHARLES VENNING, Esq., Tokenhouse-yard
*† WILLIAM WHITE, Esq., 108, Cheapside

SECRETARY—* Alfred T. Bowser, Esq.
ACTUARY AND SECRETARY—† Thomas W. Farnell, Esq.

Those marked * are of the Fire Assurance Society.
Those marked † are of the Life Assurance Society.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS BY THESE SOCIETIES.

LIFE—Bonuses every fifth year, equal to 80 per cent. of profits.—The bonus declared to the end of 1850 was equal to 35 per cent. on the premiums paid.

ECONOMY OF RATES, especially for young lives—an assurance of £100, at age 25, for £1 18s. 3d. per ann.; or on bonus scale for £2 1s. 8d.; or at age 30, for £2 3s. 10d. per annum; on the bonus scale, £2 7s. 8d.

FIRE—All extremely hazardous risks are excluded; LOWER RATES of premium are, therefore, charged on various important risks.—A REDUCTION of 50 per cent. will be made on the seventh year's premium of all policies continued for that period.—Losses settled liberally and promptly.

For full particulars, with rates and prospectuses, apply to the Secretary, at the office, or to any of the agents.

ED. J. DENT has REMOVED from 82 to 61, STRAND, and solicits an INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK of CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, as above, also at 33, COCKSPUR-STREET and 34, ROYAL EXCHANGE (Clock Tower area).

UNDER BRITISH AND FOREIGN LETTERS PATENT.

HUTCHISONISED STONE, BRICKS, &c.—TO LAND PROPRIETORS, ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, &c.—The SOFTEST STONE, CHALK, GYPSUM, CLAY, SAND, &c., INDURATED AS HARD AS GRANITE, will never vegetate nor disintegrate, being impervious to atmospheric action, &c.

For all Foundations, external and internal Buildings, Docks and Sea Walls, Sewerage, Paving, Decorative and Monumental Works, the HUTCHISONISED MATERIALS are unequalled for durability and low cost.—*(See Testimonials and Prices.)*

PASTEBOARD, SOFT WOOD, and other ABSORBENT MATERIALS, rendered WATERPROOF, and imperishable from weather, vermin, &c.

LICENSES GRANTED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

Apply to Wm. HUTCHISON, Hutchisonised Stone Works, &c., Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	3	£1 1 to 5th April	£0 6 0 May	16 16½	15½ 16½ 17
1248	Allt-y-Crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales	5	—	0 2 6 „	10	
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11½	8 6 „	0 9 to April	8½	10
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock Devon	2¾	2 12 to June	0 4 to June	7½	7½ 7¾
64	Boscaswell Downs (tin), St. Just	—	750 0 to May, 1849	—	100	
100	Botallack (tin and copper), St. Just	182½	440 0 to 5th April	5 0 to May	205 210	
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	2½	0 5 to end June	0 5 to June	17½ 18	
1000	Callington (lead and copper), Callington, Devon	28	6 0 to Sept., 1847	—	6¾	
1000	Carn Brea (copper and tin), Illogan	15	202 0 to June, 1851	2 0 to June	105	
1024	Chyprase, St. Enoder (tin and copper), Cornwall	3¾	2 6 8 —	—	6¼	
128	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	65	—	—	41	50
256	Condurrow (copper and tin), Camborne, Cornwall	20	11 0 —	—	110	105
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	224 10 to March	8 0 to May	300 310	300 305
180	Dolcoath (copper and tin), Camborne	252	855 14 to 1847	—	16	
128	East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, Illogan, Cornwall	24½	233 0 to 1843	—	176	
94	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	125	42 10 —	—	120	
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	295 0 to 5th April	15 0 to May	550	
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	—	—	30	
3750	General Mining Company for Ireland (copper)	1¼	35 per cent. to June	10 per cent.	5¾	
100	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	5	440 0 „	—	200	
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	1000	353 6 8 to January	—	200	
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	110 0 to June	7 10 to June	200	
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard, Cornwall	8	—	0 5 „	7	
1000	Holmbush (lead and copper), Callington	24	25 0 to Feb., 1844	Feb., 1844	14½ 15½	
1000	Lewis (tin and copper), St. Erth	17	1 0 to 9th Feb.	0 10 to April	20 21	
160	Levant (copper and tin), St. Just	2½	1030 0 to 5th June	5 0 to June	160	
100	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	620 0 „	20 0 „	700	
200	North Pool (copper and tin), Pool	22½	195 0 to 4th April	7 10 to June	250	245
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	50 0 to February	2 10 to May	155	
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper and tin)	¼	1 1 to 5th April	—	13	
128	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	55¾	374 0 —	—	650	
1160	Perran St. George (copper and tin)	21½	1 15 to June	0 10 to 4th June	40	
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20¾	11 17 to February	1 0 to May	25	
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2½	250 0 „	2 10 „	135	135 132½
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	24 0 to 5th June	2 10 to June	160	160
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	80	89 15 „	8 0 „	260	
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1¼	3 7 6 to June	0 12 6 to June	11½ 12	
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ive's	80	851 0 to February	5 0 to May	80	
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper), Cornwall	15	11 10 —	—	15 15½ 13	
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4	2 11 to July, 1847	—	4½ 4¾	
6000	Tincroft (copper and tin), near Pool	7	5 17 6 to Sept.	—	7¾ 8	7 7½
256	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	1½	24 15 to January	1 0 to May	15½ 16	
5000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	—	—	2¾	
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	20	4680 15 to 1848	—	220	
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	5	402 10 to 5th April	—	14	
120	Treviskey and Barrier (copper)	130	221 15 „	8 10 to May	195 200	
1024	Wellington (copper & tin), Perranuthnoe	6½	2 2 6 „	0 5 to March	7	
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard, Cornwall	20	155 5 to February	2 10 to May	110 112	110 107
512	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	10	—	—	87½	87½
256	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10½	235 0 to 3d June	10 0 to 3d June	392½	
256	Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	2	5 0 —	—	6¼	
128	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	10	142 10 to 5th April	25 0 „	1050	
126	Wheal Friendship (copper) Devon	120	2325 10 —	—	120	
4000	Wheal Golden (lead), Peranzabuloe	2	0 10 to March	0 5 to May	7½	
430	Wheal Lovel (lead and tin), Helston	—	4 0 to 5th April	2 0 to June	20	
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	179 0 to March	3 0 to May	135 140	
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5½	15 5 to 5th April	3 0 „	59 58 57	59 60
40	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	200	—	—	235	
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	22 10 to February	2 10 to May	87½ 90	
198	Wheal Seton (tin and copper), Camborne, Cornwall	107	190 10 to 5th April	5 0 to April	200	
520	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard, Cornwall	3½	26 10 „	2 0 to May	59 60	52 60
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin and cop.), Gwinear, Cornwall	9¾	4 5 to February	0 15 „	21 22	23½
5200	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	—	—	20½	

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	14½	3 0 0 to Mar., 1848	—	3	
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	24½	3 17 6 to Dec., 1844	—	2¾ 3	
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	45 10 0 to Jan., 1851	3l. to January	41½	41½ 41 39¾
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	14	3 3 0 to Oct., 1850	8s. to Oct., 1850	6¾ 6¾ 7	
20000	General Mining Association (iron & coal), Nova Scotia	20	6 10 0 to June, 1851	10s. June, 1851	14	
2700	Marmato (gold), Columbia	2½	2 0 0 to June, 1851	1l. to June, 1851	10	12
5051	Mexican Company (silver), Mexico	59½	0 8 6 end of 1846	4s. in 1846		
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	10	33 4 0 to July, 1846	—	7¾	5
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	12 17 6 to Dec., 1850	1l. 10s. to June 7	18½	18½ 18½
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico ... Av.	28½	1 12 6 to Feb. 1851	7s. 6d. Feb., 1851	2¾	2¾

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
1024	Appledore (silver-lead and cop.) St. Ives	2½	3	
940	Balnoon Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	—	3½ 4	
5000	Bargally (lead), Cairnsmore	—	1	
905	Barristown (lead), Carrick	5½	5	
3650	Bawden (silver-lead) St. Teath	¾	½	
256	Berriow (copper), Liskeard	2½	3 3½	
1500	Bishopstone (silver-lead), Glamorganshire	2¾	10	
32	Black Burn, Alston, Cumberland	15	100	
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	5	
8000	Blaenavon (iron), South Wales	50	12½	
1024	Bodmin Consols (lead), Wadebridge	5	5	5 6
5000	Bodmin Moor Consols (tin and copper)	1	5½ 5¾	
1024	Bodmin Wheal Mary (copper), Bodmin	8	10	9 10
6000	Bolenowe	2½	4½	
40	Bolowall and Nanpean (tin), St. Just	—	20	
1024	Boringdon Park (silver-lead), Plympton	1	5	5
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	12½	12½	
2400	Bosorn (tin), St. Just	1	2	
1024	Bottle Hill (copper) Plympton	1	1½	
256	Bridford Consols	1½	1	
10000	British Iron, New, regis. (iron)	12	8	
—	Ditto ditto, scrip	10	10	
2000	Bronfloyd (lead)	1	1½ 1¾ 1½	
2400	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardiganshire	2	2	
107	Budnick Consols (tin), Perranzabuloe	52½	3 4	
812	Butterdon (lead), Menheniott	3½	6¾ 7	7
2000	Bwlch Consols (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	4	4 4½	
1000	Cae-Gynon (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	½	4¾	
4000	Calstock United (copper)	5	5 6	
3000	Cally (copper and lead), Kirkcudbrightsh.	1	1½	
1000	Camborne Consols (copper), Camborne	7	4 5	
20000	Cameron's Steam Coal (coal), Swansea	10	2 2½	
1168	Caradon Great Cons. (cop.), Linkinhorne	7	3	
1536	Caradon Vale (copper and lead), St. Ive	2¾	1½	
1000	Carbona (tin and copper), Crowan	5	5	
512	Carn Galver, Morvah	1½	3	
5120	Carn Valley, St. Dennis	1	2	
3000	Carthew Consols (cop. & lead), Wadebridge	4½	6	
1056	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	3	5	
2000	Cassandra Anne (lead & cop.), Stoke Clim.	5	5½ 6	
200	Cefn Bruno (lead), Cardiganshire	13	54	
5000	Cefn Gwyn (silver-lead), Cardigan	1	1	1½
1024	Clijah and Wentworth (tin & co.), Redruth	1½	5	
2510	Cook's Kitchen (copper and tin), Illogan	15½	8 9	8 9
1000	Copper Bottom (copper), Crowan	7	8	
900	Court Grange (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	10	12	
211	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	29	9½	
1600	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhiadr, Mont.	8½	10½	
256	Crane and Bejawsa (copper), Camborne	20	30	
1000	Cwm Daren	1	3	
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardiganshire	6	3½ 4	
2000	Cwm Sebon	—	4	
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	100	
2000	Cyfannedd Fawr (lead), Lanegryn	½	½	
3000	Dalrhiew (copper and lead), Brecon	1½	10	
1000	Daren (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	2	7	
7100	Derwent (silver-lead), Durham	10	3	
5000	Devon Consols North (copper)	2½	4	
4160	Devon and Courtenay Consols (copper)	1¾	1½ 2	
768	Devon Great Tincroft, North Bovey	½	6	
1000	Dhurode (copper) Ireland	2	5	
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Gulval	5	7 8	
4000	Dolfrwynog (copper), Merioneth	½	½	
2560	Drake Walls (tin and copper), Calstock	6½	5	
128	Drift Moor (tin), Sancreed	1	1½	
1536	Duke of Cornwall (copper), St. Winnon	1	2	
3000	Dyfngwm (lead)	10	10	
1024	East Balleswidden (tin), Sancreed	2	2 2½	
256	East Basset (copper) Redruth	10	17	
2048	East Boringdon Park	½	¾	
1024	East Buller (copper), near Redruth	3	4½	4½
128	East Carn Brea (copper), Redruth	4	3	
2048	East Crowndale (tin), Tavistock	7½	3	
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	13	30	
256	East Godolphin (copper), Crowan	17½	21	
4000	East Gunnis Lake Junction (copper)	½	2	
256	East Seton and Wheal Maude, Redruth	4	1½	
9000	East Tamar Consols (silver-lead)	1½	1	
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	4	10½	
1000	East Trescoll	1	2½ 3½	
256	East Tywarnhayle (copper), St. Agnes	14	5	
256	East Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	4½	4	
2048	East Wheal George (cop.), Walkhampton	1	10	
2048	East Wheal Josiah (copper), Tavistock	1¾	¾	
512	East Wheal Leisure (copper)	9	16½ 15 14½	18 20 17
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin and copper)	½	1¼ 1½	
3000	East Wheal Rashleigh, Lanreath	2s	3s 6d	
1080	East Wheal Reeth	1½	1¼	
4000	East Wheal Russell	8s 6d	5	5
1280	Esgair Llee Llanfihangel-y-Croythin	4½	5½ 6	
1024	Exmoor Eliza (copper), South Molton	4½	3	
6000	Forest (copper and silver-lead), Devon	1½	1	
1024	Freidd Llwydd Mines (lead)	1½	3½	
2560	Garras (silver-lead), near Truro	5½	2¾ 3	
5000	Gerreg (lead), Flint	—	½	1½
1000	Gelli-Fel-vin (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1	5	
2500	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ive's	2½	7 7½	
256	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	46	12	

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price
243	Grambler and St. Aubyn (copper)	84	34 35	
6500	Great Bryn Consols (copper and tin)	1	1	
2000	Great Cowarch (silver-lead), Merioneth	2	3 3½	
11000	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	3	2¾	3½
1024	Great Sheba Consols (tin and copper)	6	6½	
1024	Great Wheal Alfred, St. Erth and Phillack	4	4 4½	
5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin and silver-lead)	2	5	
5000	Great Wheal Martha (cop.), Stoke Clims.	—	⅞ 1	
512	Great Wheal Rough Tor Consols (copper)	29	20	
6000	Growa Slate Company, Camelford	5	5	
1026	Gustavus Mines (copper), Camborne	6½	6	
512	Hawke's Point (copper), Uny Lelant	8½	3½ 4	
1024	Hawkmoor (cop.), Calstock, Gunnis Lake	7½	6	
6000	Heignston Down Con. (copper), Calstock	2½	2	1
32	Helvellin Mining Company, Westmoreland	15	25	
1500	Hennock (silver-lead), Hennock	2½	2	
10000	Hibernian (copper) Ireland	12½	¾	
20000	Kenmare and West of Ireland (copper)	1	2	
1900	Keswick (lead), Portinscale, near Keswick	11	2 3	
1024	Kingsett and Bedford (lead and copper)	4¾	2	
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcud.	9¾	4	
1024	La Min (Gwinear), tin and copper	3½	6½	
1742	Lamberooe Wheal Maria (copper & tin)	12	15	
5000	Lampen Consols (copper), St. Neot	1	1	
252	Lanarth Consols (copper), Gwennap	4	5 6	
256	Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	57	22	
13000	Llwynmalees (lead), Cardiganshire	1	1	1
3600	Llynvi Iron (iron)	50	50	
5000	Low's Patent Copper Company	7	10	
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	10	3½	
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol	3¾	2½	
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	2½	4 4½	4
1024	Mill Pool (tin and copper), St. Hilary	1	4	
256	Mineral Court (tin), near St. Austell	25½	30	
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, &c.)	7	4¾	4½
1024	Moditonham & Marrabro' (copper & lead)	2½	2½ 3	
2000	Molland	1	1 1½	
1024	Montgomery (lead and copper)	8	11	
160	Morvah Consols (tin and copper)	2	3	
320	Nansegollan (tin and copper), Camborne	3	3½ 4	
200	Nanteos (lead), Cardiganshire	34	30	
3000	Nant-y-Car (copper), near Rhayader	2	10	
5000	New Copper Bottom (copper) Bridestowe	1½	1½	
2048	New East Crowndale (copper and tin)	1½	¾	
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	5	13	
2000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	½	1	
256	North Fowey Consols	—	25	
2000	North Levant (tin and copper), St. Just	1½	3	
2000	North Tamar Consols (silver-lead & cop.)	—	2½	
256	North Trefusis (tin and copper), Redruth	1	1	
1200	North Wh. Buller, or Gt. South Tolgus	5	14	
256	North Tolgus (copper), Redruth	9	10½	
262	North Wheal Leisure, Perranzabuloe	1½	1½	
1024	North Wh. Robert (copper), Walkhampton	2	2	
2048	Okel Tor (lead)	½	½	
512	Old Brimpts (tin), Lydford, Ashburton	¾	10	
256	Old Wheal Basset (copper), Redruth	1	2¾	
1026	Pendarves Consols (copper), Camborne	3½	6	
1000	Pendarves and St. Aubyn (tin and copper)	5	11	
406	Penhauger	1	3	
4934	Pennant and Craigwen (lead)	3	3½	
1000	Penralt	1	3 3½	
2048	Pentire Glaze (silver-lead), St. Minver	5½	5½ 7	
1000	Pen-y-bank and Erglodd (lead)	4	6½	
1024	Penzance Consols (tin), Sancreed	2½	1¾	
1000	Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy (copper)	3½	15 20	
200	Phœnix (copper and tin), Linkinghorne	—	240	
2048	Plymouth Wh Yeoland Con. (tin), Plym.	1¾	5	
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15	15	
2000	Polgear (copper and tin)	1	3	
1024	Praed Consols (tin), Towednack	1½	1l 1s	
1024	Prince Albert (tin), Perranzabuloe	1	1	
2500	Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon (lead)	10½	6	
10000	Rhymney Iron (iron), Rhymney	50	12	
10000	Ditto New	7	3	
5000	Rocks and Treverbyn (tin), St. Austell	4½	4½	
2048	Runnaford Coombe (tin)	3	¾	
1024	Sidney Godolphin (copper), Breage	3½	3¾	
2048	Snowdon (copper), Carnarvonshire	3	3	
2000	South of Scotland	1½	1	
2000	South Carn Brea (copper), Illogan	10	8½	
256	South Friendship Wh. Ann (copper & tin)	30	28 30	
1024	South Plain Wood (copper), Ashburton	4½	7¾	
300	South Speed (copper and tin), Uny Lelant	15	30	
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beer Ferris	1	2½ 2¾	2½
256	South Trelawny (lead), near Liskeard	33½	4	
2000	South Wales Mining Company (lead)	1¾	2½	
256	South Wheal Josiah (copper), Calstock	2	2	
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	30	40	
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper and tin)	3	5	
12000	St. Enoder (copper and lead) St. Enoder	1	1½	
999	St. Minver Consols (silver-lead)	1	5	
687	Tavy Consols (copper), near Tavistock	8½	1½	
128	Tokenbury (copper), St. Ive, Liskeard	8½	12	
1200	Tolcarne (tin and copper), Camborne	2½	3	
1024	Trannack and Bosence, St. Erth	1	8	
1024	Trannack United Mines (tin and copper)	1½	1¾	
1024	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	1	5	

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price
2048	Trebell Consols (tin and copper), Lanivet	1½	1¼	1¼
600	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	1	5	
1120	Tregorden (silver-lead) Wadebridge	2¾	6	
1000	Treloweth, St. Erth	4½	6 7	
600	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ive's	4	5 6	
1024	Tremar (copper), Liskeard	1½	1½	
2000	Trenance (copper), Helston	6	5	
6000	Trenault (lime quarries)	21s	21s	
512	Trethevy (copper), St. Cleer	9¾	5½ 5¾	
512	Treville (lead), Lewanick	2¾	7	
604	Trowan Consols (tin), Towednack	7	10	
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	100 105	
1000	Tyllwyd (lead), Cardiganshire	2	2½	
4000	Tyn-y-Worglod (slate), near Carnarvon	4	4 5	
500	Tywarnhayle (cop.), Illogan & St. Agnes	60	31½	
512	Tywardreath (copper), St. Blazey	2	10	
1024	United Mines (copper and tin), Tavistock	10	10	
200	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	300	92½	87½
5000	Warleggan Consols (copper)	½	½	
1024	West Alfred Consols	7¾	18	17
5000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	¼	7	
1024	West Beam (tin), St. Austell	14s 6d	1½	
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	5½	55 57½	
1024	West Ding-Dong (tin)	½	3½	
1024	West Downs (copper and tin), Whitchurch	2½	3	
512	West Fowey Con. (tin & cop.), St. Blazey	40	60	
2048	West Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1¾	3	
1020	West Nantymwyn	1	1	
1024	West Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	10	11	
1024	West Phœnix, Linkinghorne	4	4	
12500	West Polgooth (tin), St. Ewe & St. Mewan	1	1	
200	West Seton (copper), Camborne	67	115 120	
256	West Sharp Tor (copper) Linkinghorne	22	49	
3000	West Shepherd (silver-lead and copper)	2½	2	
940	West Tolgus (copper), Illogan	14½	5	
120	West Trethellan (copper), Gwennap	15	20	
5000	West Wheal Alfred	1	1½	1¼
512	West Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	8	15	
4000	West Wheal Friendship (copper)	1½	1	
3715	West Wheal Jewel (tin and copper)	12	1½ 1¾	1½
2048	West Wheal Rose	2	2	
4000	West Wheal Russell	¼	¼	
500	West Wheal Towan (copper), Illogan	15	14 15	
1024	West Wheal Treasury (copper), Gwinear	8	4	
1024	West Wheal Virgin (tin), Sancreed	1¾	1½ 2	
1024	Weston (lead), Cherbury, Shropshire	¾	¾	
1070	Wheal Adams (lead), Christow, Exeter	13½	16	
1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	6	5½ 5¾	
300	Wheal Arthur (lead), near East Wh. Rose	17	49	
1228	Wheal Arthur (silver-lead & cop.), Calstock	1½	3 2½	
3072	Wheal Augusta (tin), St. Just	1	1¾ 2	
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	5	16 17	
5000	Wheal Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	1	1	
256	Wheal Carpenter (tin), Gwinear	1½	6 7	
1024	Wh. Carpenter (lead & cop.) S. Sydenham	2	3	
124	Wh. Castle and Boswedden (tin & copper)	5	20	
1024	Wheal Chiverton (copper)	1	1 1½	
1024	Wheal Crebor (copper), Tavistock	3	5	5
1024	Wheal Cupid (copper), Gwennap	1	1 1½	
3000	Wheal Dora (tin and copper), St. Cleer	3¾	6	6¼
2048	Wheal Edward, Tavistock	½	1½ 1¾	1½
182	Wheal Elizabeth (copper), Redruth	23	6	
1024	Wheal Emily (antimony and lead)	3	5	
182	Wheal Ennis (lead), St. Erme	12	20	
1070	Wheal Enys	1½	—	
1024	Wheal Fortescue (copper), Tavistock	5	1½	
764	Wheal Franco (copper), near Tavistock	14½	11	
100	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	65	30
1000	Wheal Guskis (tin and copper), St. Hillary	½	1	
2048	Wheal Hamlyn, near Oakhampton	1	1	
2560	Wheal Harriet (copper), Camborne	1	⅞ 1	
2048	Wheal Harris (lead), near Tavistock	¾	1	
216	Wheal Henry (copper), Kea, near Truro	25	8	
6000	Wheal Langford (copper and silver-lead)	½	⅞ 1	⅞ 1
2000	Wheal Langmaid (lead)	½	1	
1000	Wheal Lemon, Germoe	13s	⅞	
1024	Wheal May (silver-lead and copper	2½	2¾	
990	Wheal Mary (copper), Redruth	16	6½	
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (copper), Bridestow	—	2	
1024	Wheal Mary Emma, Tavistock	1½	2	
1024	Wheal Neptune (copper), Perranuthnoe	2	3	
1080	Wheal Oak, near Helston	1½	1¼	
3000	Wheal Penhale (lead and copper)	2¾	4½	
128	Wheal Plenty (copper), Redruth	19	38 39	
128	Wheal Pollard (copper), St. Cleer	15¾	10	
210	Wheal Prospect	4	7	
5000	Wheal Providence, South Sydenham	¾	3	
256	Wheal Prudence (copper), St. Agnes	2¾	4	
2048	Wheal Robins	½	1½	
4000	Wheal Russell (copper), Tavistock	1½	1½	
5000	Wheal Ruth (tin), Shepstor	2	2	
512	Wheal Sophia (silver-lead), Lezant	7	7	
1024	Wheal Speedwell (copper and tin)	2	2	
1024	Wheal Squire (copper), St. Erth	1½	1½	
256	Wheal St. Agnes (tin)	½	1	
1024	Wheal Stanagwyn (copper), St. Stephen's	1	1 1½	
1000	Wheal Susan, Breage and Crowan	1½	2	
1024	Wheal Sydney, Plympton	1½	4	
2000	Wheal Tom (tin & copper), Stoke Clims.	5	11½	11½ 11¾
512	Wheal Trefusis (copper), Gwennap	8½	15	14½
1024	Wheal Trelusback (copper), Stythians	5	5	
256	Wheal Tremaine (copper), St. Ervan	11	1 1½	
3300	Wheal Trescoll (tin), Lanivet, Bodmin	3	1½	
4224	Wheal Trewane (silver-lead), St. Kew	1½	2¾	
267	Wheal Tryphena (tin and copper)	40	18½	
126	Wheal Union (copper), Redruth	40	40	
1024	Wheal Uny (tin and copper)	2	5 5½	
1024	Wheal Venton (silver-lead), Liskeard	4½	6¾ 7	7½
1000	Wheal Vincent (tin), Alternum	7½	6½	
128	Wheal Violet (tin and cop.), St. Stephens	5	8	
256	Wheal Vlow	2	10	

Shares.	FOREIGN MINES.	Paid.	Present Price.
12000	Annotto Bay Mining Association (copper), Jamaica	1	6 6½
19000	Australian (copper), South Australia	5	1¾
3250	Kinzigthal Mining Association (silver), Germany	2½	
12000	Liguanea and General Mining Company of Jamaica	1	3 3½
5000	Linares (lead), Spain	3	2½ 2¾
500	Ditto Preference	3	3 3½
4500	Ditto Additional	1	1½
20000	Mexican and South American (copper), Mexico	4½	4¾
5000	National Brazilian (gold), Brazil	30	2½ 2¼ 2
104000	North British Australasian (copper), S. A. & New Zea.	1	½
10000	Worthing (copper), Adelaide, South Australia	3	2

ACCIDENTS.

Another Fatal Boiler Explosion.—A most awful explosion of the boiler of the *Conway* locomotive engine took place on Thursday morning, a little after seven o'clock, at the Edge Hill station, Liverpool, by which the fireman was so injured, as to expire shortly after in the infirmary, and the driver was dreadfully hurt, but is reported out of danger. Everything was ready to start for Manchester, and the signal had been given, when the boiler burst with a report which was heard for miles round, dealing destruction in every direction; the driver was blown to a considerable distance; the fireman high into the air, who fell on to the roof of the station, breaking through the slates, and falling on the iron rafters; a massive gate, with heavy stone corners, was thrown down; a great number of waggons and merchandise broken and destroyed; the fire-box of the engine was found some hundred yards off, and the boiler carried over a wall, and broken up into small pieces. It is supposed the accident happened from the striking of the safety-valve. The northern mail train just escaped, having left the spot only a few minutes before the catastrophe.—The coroner's inquest takes place to-day.

Colliery Explosion in Worcestershire—Nine Lives Lost.—A sad occurrence took place on Tuesday at Mr. George Dudley's Five Ways Colliery, Cradley, while, as we hear, the safety-lamp was being used for the purpose of testing the presence of gas. It has resulted in the death of nine persons. The bodies of four were brought out of the pit quite dead, and the others have since died from the effects of the injuries sustained. The names of the ill-fated men were David Holt, Harry Cartwright, George Shaw, Daniel Worrall, John Holt, two boys, Smith and Parry, and two others, whose names we have not heard.

Aberdare.—As the procession of Mr. Fothergill's workmen left the meeting on Hirwain Common (reported in another column), and was crossing the railroad, a heavy train, loaded with pig-iron, broke loose, and dashed down the incline in among the human crowd. Three persons were killed, and 17 or 18 seriously injured.

Mostyn Colliery.—On Saturday week the main shaft at the Standard Mine, Mostyn Colliery, suddenly broke, and the result was the whole length of rope went down the pit. There were 64 men and boys at work in the bottom, besides two carpenters, who were employed some hundred yards down. By great exertions on the part of the proprietor of the mine, Mr. J. Stanley, of Ashton, all the men were got safely up by mid-day on Sunday.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

Haswell Colliery.—An old miner was killed by a fall of roof.

Ayrshire.—J. Crombie was killed at one of the pits of the Dalmellington Iron Company: he was ascending in one of the hutches, from which he was precipitated.

Maghera.—Three men—Mullen, M'Clusky, and Bradley—were dreadfully mutilated by an explosion of gunpowder while blasting: a fourth, R. Taylor, was also injured.

Kilmarnock.—John Brown was sadly injured by an explosion in Messrs. Young and Black's colliery, Dreghorn.

Sedgley.—T. Banks was found dead in a pit at Oaken-hill: he was seen at his work a short time before, and it is supposed he attempted to ascend the shaft by holding on the skip, loosed his hold, and fell to the bottom.

Bilston.—P. Groark was killed by a fall of coal at a pit in Messrs. Gibbons's field.

COAL MARKET, LONDON.

MONDAY—Ships at market, 112; sold, 57; unsold, 55.

WEDNESDAY—Ships at market, 66; sold, 37; unsold, 29.

FRIDAY.—Ships at market, 177; sold, 95; unsold, 82.

London: Printed by RICHARD MIDDLETON, and published by HENRY ENGLISH (the proprietors), at their offices, No. 26, FLEET-STREET, where all communications are requested to be addressed. [July 5, 1851.